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WASHINGTON.

THE NEW FINANCE LAW WORKING EFFICIENTLY.

THE GOVERNMENT LAYING IN A LARGE STOCK OF SILVER ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A FALL IN GOLD EXPECTED—BRUMIDI TO MAKE A NEW FRESCO PICTURE IN THE CAPITOL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The high price of gold has not interfered with the execution of the Finance law of the last session, which has operated thus far as efficiently and rapidly as was ever expected. The provisions of the act relating to the currency have produced a contraction of the money in circulation amounting in round numbers to about $3,000,000, by the voluntary surrender of national currency in excess of the amount called for under the free banking section of the law. It is therefore manifestly absurd to attribute any part of the increased premium on gold to an expansion of the currency since the passage of this law. The issue of silver subsidiary coins in place of the fractional currency required several months of preparation, even if the price of gold had not gone above the rate at which it was estimated silver could be maintained in circulation. The high premium on gold, by deranging foreign exchanges, has tended to lower the price of silver, and the Government has seized the opportunity to lay in a large stock on the most favorable terms both in the East and on the Pacific coast. The mints are running at their full capacity, and the silver bullion on hand will last at least through the fiscal year. The conditions for the preparation for the payment of silver are unusually favorable, and if gold should fall to 110, or even 112½, by next September, the present high rate will not have disturbed in the least whatever effectiveness the Finance bill would have had under any circumstances. By Sept. 30 the Government will have $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 silver coin. Whether the rate of gold will be maintained through the Summer and Autumn is a problem which cannot be solved by the Actuary of the Treasury Department, but it is the opinion of those officers who have most to do with monetary transactions that the price must fall within a few weeks.

THE "CESSION OF LOUISIANA"—A NEW PICTURE FOR THE CAPITOL.

Brumidi is to make another fresco picture in the Capitol this Summer. This time he is to work in an arched space over the door of the Senate Committee-room on Mines and Mining, at the foot of one of the private bronze staircases in the north part of the building. His subject will be the "Cession of Louisiana." The figures will be Robert Livingston, of New-York, the Special Commissioner from the United States who conducted the negotiations; James Madison, then Minister at the Court of France, and Count Marbois, the representative of the French Government in the transaction. The scene is to be the grand salon in the palace where the treaty was concluded, and the costumes and accessories are to be strictly historical. Brumidi can hardly fail to take the portrait of Livingston from the beautiful statue by Palmer recently presented to Congress by the State of New-York.

RECEPTION OF NAVAL OFFICERS ABROAD.

Reports to the Navy Department from Admiral Pennock, commanding the United States naval forces on the Asiatic station, dated Hong Kong, Feb. 20, say that Commander McDougall, of the Saco, had an interview recently with the first King of Siam, and with the authorities generally, by whom he was received with marked courtesy. The Siamese authorities were gratified to find that the visit of the Saco had no reference to their internal troubles. A steamer was placed at her disposal while she was at Bangkok, and a noble of high rank was sent to point out the objects of interest to the visitors. An entertainment was given by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and everything was done to make the time pass pleasantly. Trade in Siam is almost at a standstill, in consequence of a great fall in the price of rice. There is very little American trade with Siam, and no American merchant vessels were in port at the time of the Saco's visit. The Navy Department is also informed by Admiral Pennock that he directed Commander Lewis to anchor the Yantic off the City of Canton. Commander Lewis called upon the Viceroy, and was well received by that functionary, who on the next day visited and inspected the ship, and expressed himself as much pleased with his reception.

THE DISTURBANCES AT ACAPULCO, MEXICO.

Capt. Queen, United States Navy, reports to the Navy Department his arrival at Acapulco, in the Saranac, on March 17. He had inquired into the recent disturbances which resulted in the death of an American citizen, and has submitted his report to the department. He expected to leave for San Francisco, via La Paz, about the 10th of April.

SUSPICIOUS POSTAL CONTRACTS.

It is ascertained at the Post Office Department that John H. Warren, of Albany, Wis., the person referred to yesterday as having sent out postal cards offering to sub-let numerous mail contracts, obtained all of his contracts, about sixty-six in number, by bids ranging from $1 to $97 below the next lowest competitor. Although the contracts are all for small routes this is considered a very suspicious circumstance, and will be made the subject of renewed investigations in the channel opened by the recent discoveries.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES STOLEN AND THE SIGNATURES FORGED TO THEM.

The President of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston gave notice a few days ago to the Treasury Department that certain notes of his bank, of the denominations of ten and twenty dollars, had been stolen from the bank after being signed by him, but before being signed by the Cashier. The numbers of the notes were as follows: Department numbers, (on the upper right-hand corner,) D. 22,900 to 22,953, and bank numbers, (on the lower left-hand corner,) 11,919 to 11,972. Several of these notes have recently been presented at the redemption agency of the Treasury and rejected, but instead of being signed by the President of the bank as supposed, both of the signatures are fictitious. The names of the officers of the bank are George N. Jones, Cashier, and George Ripley, President. The names upon the stolen notes are P. J. Smith, Cashier, and E. A. Bates, President. It is supposed that the thieves signed these notes with fictitious names, for the purpose of avoiding the penalties of forgery.

THE TWENTY-CENT COIN.

The design for the twenty-cent silver piece authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1875, was selected and approved yesterday by Hon. H. Linderman, Director of the Mint. The obverse design contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars, and beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse the figure of an eagle, surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words, "Twenty Cents." At Dr. Linderman's suggestion, the edge or periphery of the coin will be perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five cent coin which bears a reeded or fluted edge. As the piece is too small to admit the legend, "E Pluribus Unum," or "In God we Trust," both have been omitted. The new coin is mainly intended for circulation in the Pacific Coast States, where the want of such a coin has long been felt in making change, and where the lowest coin in circulation is the dime, or ten cent silver piece.

ASSIGNMENT AS ACTING COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

Lieut. Col. Amos Beckwith has, by order of the President, been assigned to duty as acting Commissary General of Subsistence, vice Shiras, deceased.

THE MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Hon. G. S. Orth, Minister to Austria, and Hon. Horace Maynard, Minister to Turkey, will sail from New-York in the steamer Russia on her next trip.

A NICE LEGAL QUESTION DECIDED.

In February last Congress passed a bill authorizing the President to direct the issue, through the proper officers of the Army, of supplies of food and disused Army clothing sufficient to prevent starvation and suffering to persons living on the Western frontier who were rendered destitute by the ravages of the grasshoppers during last Summer. Fifty thousand dollars was appropriated for the purposes of the act. The railroad companies for some time carried free all supplies given for the relief of the suffering people. Prior to the 1st of April, on the ground that the period of destitution had passed, the Kansas Pacific Company gave notice to the Government that they would not carry supplies free after that date, the supplies voted by Congress not having been all transported. The question was raised by the Secretary of War whether the law forbidding payments to be made by the Government to certain land-grant roads for transporting property or troops applied in this case. The question was submitted to the Treasury Department, and it has been decided that under the statutes directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment for transporting Government property and troops from roads indebted to the United States for bonds applies in this case. Payment to the Kansas Pacific has, therefore, been refused. Credit, however, for the services rendered will be given by applying one-half of the compensation for services rendered the Government to the payment of the bonds issued by the United States to aid the construction of the road.

THE SPANISH REPRESENTATIVE AT WASHINGTON NOT TO BE CHANGED.

Señor Mantilla has received letters accrediting him to the Government of the United States as the representative of the Alfonso Government of Spain. Nearly all the foreign ministers under the Spanish Republic were changed after the accession of King Alfonso, and the renewal of the credentials of the Minister here is a marked deviation from the line of policy pursued by the new Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY PATENT DISPUTE.

Gen. Butler, Leonard Myers, of Philadelphia, and J. H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, made arguments yesterday before the Secretary of the Interior, to induce him to postpone action in the matter of the patents for the Duplex Telegraphy, for the purpose of admitting additional evidence with a view to his giving directions to the Commissioner of Patents in respect to the recent decision made by that officer in favor of Mr. Prescott, and a review of the same by the Secretary. Hon. Roscoe Conkling and J. Hubley Ashton appeared in opposition. After hearing arguments until 6 o'clock, the Secretary refused to continue the matter as asked by Gen. Butler and his associates, and decided that the only question that could be considered by him was whether he should sign the patents, and this question he should determine solely upon the record on which the action of the Commissioner of Patents was based. Gen. Butler wished to argue further upon a future day; but the Secretary declined to hear further oral argument, and said that the parties might file printed briefs if they pleased. Edison, in whose behalf nominally Gen. Butler appeared, has, it seems, conveyed all his interest in the inventions in dispute to Jay Gould.

BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $3,648,972; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,405,000; coin, $86,596,359, including $23,887,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $379,226,900; the internal revenue receipts to-day were $248,633. The following Customs receipts for the week ending April 10 are reported: Boston, $279,384; Philadelphia, $266,202; Baltimore, $94,394; New-York, (for ten days, from the 1st to the 10th inclusive,) $3,672,318.

NAVY ORDERS.

Medical Inspector Samuel H. Cones is ordered to the Worcester, and as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic fleet, in place of Medical Director James Suddard, detached from that duty and ordered to return home. Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball is ordered to the Worcester, and as Fleet Engineer of the North Atlantic fleet, in place of Chief Engineer J. S. De Luce, detached from that duty and ordered to the Roanoke, at New-York; Lieut. Commander James P. Robertson is detached from the receiving-ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and ordered to Washington, D. C., for examination for promotion. Chief Engineer Elijah Laws is detached from the Roanoke and placed on waiting orders.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Ernest Lasch Marshal of the United States Consular Court at Tien Tsin, China. The President has made the following appointments of Postmasters: J. D. McAdoo, at Jefferson, Tex., vice Mrs. E. Sterne, suspended under the tenure of office act; Joseph M. Patterson, Piqua, Ohio, and Mrs. Sarah Hackleman, at Rushville, Ind. (both reappointments.)

ARMY ORDERS.

By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard has been assigned to duty according to his commission of Brevet Major General, while in command of the Department of California. Col. Robert H. K. Whitely, Ordnance Department, having served faithfully until he is over sixty-two years of age, has been retired from active service under the provisions of section 12, act of July 17, 1862. The following assignments of Paymasters have been made: Major W. P. Gould has been ordered to duty at St. Louis, Mo.; Major A. E. Bates, (recently appointed,) has been ordered to duty in the Department of Texas.

AN INSURANCE DECISION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 15.—In the case of Insurance Commissioner J. W. Stedman against the American National Life and Trust Company of this city, lately tried at considerable length here, before Judges Bradley and Phelps, a decision has been rendered in favor of the company. The hearing was upon the Commissioner's petition for the winding up of the company by the appointment of a trustee, in accordance with an enactment of 1871. The Judges, in dismissing the petition, find that the allegation that the company's assets are less than three-fourths of its liabilities is untrue; that the assets are less than the liabilities, but that the deficiency is not such that the prayer of the petitioner should be granted.

OHIO POLITICS.

THE BATTLE-GROUND OF THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

RETROSPECTIVE—WORK OF THE RECENT LEGISLATIVE SESSION—THE GEGHAN BILL, THE POTTER BILL, AND THE WOOD COUNTY BRIBERY CASES—CANDIDATES.

From a Special Correspondent.

CLEVELAND, Monday, April 12, 1875.

One hears and reads everywhere nowadays that Ohio is to be the political battle-ground of the coming two years—the field upon which the skirmish lines of the two parties are to meet and feel each other's strength before the grand, decisive struggle of November, 1876. The peculiar features of the case are that this State is politically very closely balanced. Its voters are to a large extent intelligent, thinking men, who watch closely the drift of public affairs, and vote with a good deal of independence; and, what is still more important, Ohio elects a Governor and Legislature next Fall, and will in 1876 elect Congressmen, just a month before the Presidential election, and will therefore exercise a powerful influence over the national vote in November. Formerly Pennsylvania shared with us the distinction of holding its State election in October, but its new Constitution fixes the State election on the same day as the Presidential, leaving to Ohio the responsible position of political barometer at times when every indication of public sentiment is of the utmost importance. What, then, are the probabilities as at present indicated in this State?

RETROSPECTIVE.

Ohio, as will be remembered, had been a strong and loyal Republican State from the outbreak of the war until 1873. The State campaign of that year came at a time when the country was in its first disgust over the Credit Mobilier exposures, and in the midst of the depression and alarm consequent upon the panic of September. Republicans were lukewarm, but confident. They had won elections so long and so easily that they seemed to think their party would win whether any one went to the polls and voted or not. To further complicate the case, Gov. Noyes, the Republican candidate for reelection, was generally believed to be running with the expectation of being elected during the following Winter to the United States Senate. This is a sort of double dealing that Ohio voters never would stand, and the result of it all was that William Allen, a venerable old fossil, who had been dug out of his retirement as a sort of forlorn hope for the Democracy, was elected by a majority of less than a thousand—his vote being the smallest cast for any Democratic candidate for Governor in this State since the war. The worst of it was, that the Legislature, elected at the same time, had a small Democratic majority. Sufficient, however, to re-elect Senator Thurman, and get the State machinery very promptly into Democratic hands. Since then, we have had only the Congressional elections of last Fall, which formed part of the general tidal wave against Republicanism, and the local elections in most of the leading towns and cities of the State on Monday week, the results of which are fresh in the minds of your readers.

Meanwhile the Democrats have been staking out the ground and preparing ammunition for the campaign of next Fall with characteristic industry. Great things were expected of the Legislature, and it has responded gallantly. Amid all its idleness and follies it has had the sagacity to remember and keep in view the points of strategy which would bear most directly upon the chances of the future. Two classes of people were to be conciliated and satisfied, the liquor interest—which practically included the entire German and Irish population of the State—and the Catholics. The first has been during the past year sour and savage over the woman's temperance crusade, a well meant but wholly abortive performance, for which the Republican Party, although in no wise responsible, has been cursed in all European languages. The Republicans had in years past enacted the Adair Liquor law, and had manifested a general interest in temperance reform, and therefore came in for general execration by the saloon interest and the drinking classes. These latter demanded of the Legislature the repeal of all repressive liquor laws. But this was considered too revolutionary, and the Legislature got neatly out of the dilemma last Winter by so amending the Adair law that before a liquor seller can be prosecuted by the friends of a drunkard for damages he must have formal notice not to sell liquor to that particular drunkard. This satisfied the saloon interest without offending the general public, and a strong point was therefore scored by the Democrats. The Catholics, however, demanded some substantial concessions. It is in this State that the Catholics have seen fit to push their aggressive policy against the public schools most vigorously. In the Constitutional Convention, two years ago, they made a desperate push to secure the abolition of the constitutional clause forbidding any division of the school fund for parochial schools. In this they failed, and they have since gone deliberately to work to effect, through a union with the Democratic Party, what they failed to secure as an independent political element. Accordingly, early in the recent legislative session, Representative Geghan, of Cincinnati, presented a bill to prevent all but authorized clergymen from holding religious services in any of the asylums or reformatory institutions of the State, abolishing the Chaplains of those institutions, and obliging the Wardens and Superintendents to provide in the jails, asylums, and penitentiaries, facilities for sectarian worship by any priest or clergyman who should find among the inmates adherents of his own particular faith. The bill also abolished enforced attendance at general Sunday religious exercises as part of the reformatory system. The Democratic legislators made wry faces over the pill, but Archbishop Purcell cracked the whip over their heads, and the bill was passed by a strict party vote. As a large part of the criminals are Catholics, its effect is to set up a Catholic altar and confessional in every prison and asylum, and to practically break up Protestant labor in that field. The Catholics are in high glee over their victory, and the Archbishop has promised the Democracy the solid vote of Ohio in the Autumn election. Thus reinforced, the Democrats, still further emboldened by their local successes at Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Columbus, a week ago, have naturally felt greatly encouraged, and will go into the campaign upon a bold and aggressive policy. Of course, the Geghan bill will in the end prove a political mistake, but its bad effects will hardly be felt in time to affect the result next October.

To counteract the Adair amendment and the Geghan bill, the Legislature last Winter made two serious blunders. The first of these was the Potter bill, a measure designed to revolutionize the City Government of Toledo, abolish its Common Council, and put the government of the city permanently into the hands of a small Democratic Board of Aldermen; in other words, a Ring, which proposed to run the city in the interest of themselves and the Democratic Party. The bill passed by a close shave, when it was discovered that it abolished also the Aldermen of Cincinnati, a somewhat larger and more important Democratic Ring than that of Toledo. There was a day of mortal agony in the Legislature and at Cincinnati, and the Republican Senators, taking advantage of the panic, secured a reconsideration of the vote on the bill, and there it died still-born. The other political mistake was the exposure of several clear cases of bribery among Democratic members in a question of changing the county seat of Wood County. An investigation was ordered and made, the committee reported against the accused members, but they were Democrats, and the House overruled the report, white-washed the culprits, and dismissed the case.

Of course, all these things, had they occurred among Republicans, would have destroyed the chances of the party in a coming election. But the Democratic stomach is strong. It is not sensitive to the errors of its representatives, and the splendid discipline of the party is so absolute that even the Geghan bill and the Wood County bribery will make no break in their lines. On the whole, it may be said, therefore, that the Legislature has secured for its party the Catholics and the liquor interest, and lost, practically, nothing but popular respect, a loss for which the Democracy can afford to care little or nothing. The general effect has been to provoke and stiffen up the Republicans somewhat, but whether this effect will last until October may well be doubted. The question of candidates is, of course, active among the Republicans. On the Democratic side the nominee for Governor will, of course, be Uncle William Allen, who is thought by his special friends to bear a charmed life. There are two strong cliques against him—the Pendleton and the Thurman parties respectively. But Uncle William "has the pole," and after being nominated by acclamation will, as his friends think, lead both Thurman and Pendleton for a place on the national ticket. Speaker Converse, of the late lamented Legislature, seems to be the coming man for the Lieutenant Governorship, although little Sammy Hunt, of Cincinnati, ex-State Senator and young Napoleon of his party, is said to be blossoming for that honor. William H. Morgan, of Muskingum, for Auditor, and Mr. Archer, of Cincinnati, for Attorney General, are among the other probabilities of the Democratic ticket.

The Republican nominations are in a peculiarly inchoate and embryotic condition. There was an early effort on the part of the Cincinnati *Times* and *Gazette* to bring out bluff Ben Wade for the Gubernatorial race. But the suggestion, although backed by the caucus in Washington soon after the adjournment of Congress, has fallen quite flat. An informal caucus, held in Columbus ten days ago, showed that Wade had no general strength throughout the State, and when papers like the Columbus *Journal*, Cleveland *Leader*, Sandusky *Register*, and Akron *Beacon* took ground against his nomination the case was closed at once. He has written a letter to Barrett, of the Cincinnati *Times*, declining the honor because he does not want it and cannot afford it. After Wade comes a squad of good names, of which Judge Andrews, of Cleveland; Congressmen Monroe, Upson, and Sherwood; Gen. Keifer, of Springfield; Aultman, of Massilon, the Mower and Reaper King, and Howland, of Ashtabula, are most notable. Ex-Gov. Hayes might have the nomination by acclamation, but he is up to his eyes in private business, and will not accept. It is impossible to designate even probabilities, and I will make no guesses now. Candidates for the other offices are but little discussed as yet. The Republicans feel the need of doing everything rightly this time, so they are going about their task carefully and with due deliberation.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE ACCOMPLISHED.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE DECIDES THAT THE CONTESTANTS FOR THE SEATS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ARE THE RIGHTFUL CLAIMANTS—THE REPORT NOT APPROVED BUT ACCEPTED BY THE ASSEMBLY—THE UNSEATED MEMBERS RETIRE PEACEABLY.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—The Committee on Privileges and Elections, after reciting the preamble and resolutions referred to them, as telegraphed last night, report that having considered the same they are of one opinion, and report that the said R. R. Beasley, E. F. H. Dugas, James Brice, J. D. Scales, Charles Schuler, E. E. Kidd, James Jeffries, R. R. Luckett, G. W. Stafford, E. A. McCollum, W. H. Keys, and George A Kelly are entitled to the seats in the House by them claimed from their respective parishes, and that the members now occupying seats in the House, viz., Joseph Connaughton, William Crawford, John Delacy, of Rapides; George Drury and R. Poindexter, of Assumption; J. J. Johnson and E. E. Tyler, of De Soto; J. Marie and F. R. Wright, of Terre Bonne, and Winfield Flood, of Jackson, are not entitled to the seats now held by them. After the reading of the report, Mr. Drury, one of the unseated, made an explanation, saying that he desired to be placed on record as concurring in the decision of the Congressional Committee, for the sake of peace and harmony, and expressed a hope that the adjustment would be carried out in good faith. Mr. Wright made a similar explanation, and expressed a like aspiration for the peace of Louisiana. Mr. Poindexter had a few parting words to say. He withdrew, he said, with pleasure, because the man to take his seat was one who owned him in former days, and his hands were not stained with political blood. He knew the gentleman would not go against the Civil Rights bill. Mr. Johnson, of De Soto, made his valedictory, and expressed an entire willingness to retire for the sake of peace. Mr. Tyler and all the other unseated ones made similar farewells. The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 89 to 15.

Following is the full text of the resolution adopted with regard to the Kellogg Government:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That the said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, and known as the "Kellogg Government," or seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts, and that henceforth we will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws, and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives, as to its members, as constituted under the award of Messrs. George F. Hoar, W. A. Wheeler, W. P. Frye, Samuel F. Marshall, Clarkson N. Potter, and Wm. Walter Phelps, shall remain without change, except by the resignation or death of its members, until a new general election, and that the Senate, as herein recognized, shall also remain unchanged except so far as that body shall make changes on contests.

On the call of the roll this resolution was adopted by a vote of 45 Democrats and 44 Republicans, against 13 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

In the Senate, Mr. Crozier, (colored,) of Terrebonne District, is the only member whose seat is involved in the award. He will be appointed by Gov. Kellogg as Wharf-master, and will resign his seat in the Senate. Mr. F. S. Goode will be seated in his place. This will perfect the terms of the award, except reorganizing the House, which will be done in a day or two. Wiltz and Estella are prominently mentioned for Speaker, and some think Gov. Hahn will be retained.

Mr. Wheeler left for home to-day. He expresses himself satisfied with the action of all parties as to the award. Good feeling and a spirit of conciliation seem to actuate the members of each party collectively and individually. The compromise may therefore be considered as accomplished.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

GOOD EFFECT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS ON THE SERVICE.

A BETTER MORALE APPARENT—SUBORDINATES NOT SO READY TO OVERSTEP THE BOUNDS OF THEIR AUTHORITY—OTHER IRREGULARITIES SCENTED OUT—PLANS OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL TO PREVENT THE RECURRENCE OF THE MAIL-BAG REPAIRING FRAUDS—FURTHER DISCOVERIES IN THE MAIL-LETTING BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The discovery and exposure of frauds in the Post Office Department in the letting of mail routes and the repair of leather pouches has had a marked effect in the general administration of that department, and will result in raising the *morale* of the service, besides saving a considerable sum in its annual expenditures. It is noticed that clerks and others now shrink from assuming the responsibility of individual action in cases of any magnitude, and since the developments of the frauds refer almost every case requiring executive action for the decision of the particular officer who is specially charged with the responsibility and authority of making decisions. The Postmaster General has reason to believe that the recent exposures will be instrumental in stopping some other abuses which may have been in operation, and which are unknown to the department at this time. The exposure of the dishonesty practiced in the letting of mail routes, and the repairing of pouches will, he thinks, deter Post Office officials and employes from continuing practices that now appear dangerous. The Postmaster General is determined to guard with strictness every avenue of expenditure, and thoroughly investigate every detail that exhibits any evidence of suspicion or irregularity. The fact that such a system of administration is to be hereafter rigidly prosecuted will deter many from wrong-doing.

The mail-pouch frauds have induced the Postmaster General to consider plans for preventing the practice of such frauds in future. To this end it is contemplated to establish shops for repairing mail-pouches at Indianapolis, New-York, and Washington. One shop is proposed to be established at each of the three cities named, at which three or four first-class workmen will be employed, one of whom will be designated as Superintendent. All supplies for the shops will be purchased by the department in open market, and furnished upon requisitions from the Superintendents, who will be accountable for the materials supplied and the work to be performed. This experiment, if found to work successfully, may be extended so as to include the manufacture of all mail-pouches required in the postal service.

The department is continuing the investigation into the mail-letting irregularities. Within a day or two Second Assistant Postmaster General Tyner has obtained evidence which establishes to his satisfaction that the same tricks in which Kettle and Hinds have been detected have been practiced by other contractors, and with the assistance of clerks other than those recently detected and discharged. Thus far the guilty parties have not been discovered, but the evidences of their work are unmistakable. Mr. Tyner's investigations confirm the belief expressed in these dispatches that a part of the system of introducing illegitimate proposals was the removal and destruction of regular proposals, the figures of which were deemed too low by the conspirators. To what extent that part of the system has been carried cannot be ascertained, but there can be no doubt that the Government has suffered to a considerable extent by its practice. All contracts for mail routes, awarded on bids which bear evidence of having been inserted in an irregular manner, will be canceled, and contracts made with the next lowest bidders. In the cases of Kettle and Hinds this will not involve much additional expenditure to the Government, as their bids are invariably within $6 or $8 of the figures offered by the proposals of the bidders next above them. It has not yet been determined whether the work of cancellation will be confined to the illegitimate bids of Kettle and Hinds, or whether all their awards will be included. Kettle and Hinds have few contracts in their own names, the former being represented by Langlin and the latter by Iddings. Langlin secured about sixty contracts, of which seven are known to have been awarded upon illegitimate proposals, while Iddings was awarded about thirty contracts upon bids impressed with the counterfeit stamp.

VAN VLECK DISCHARGED BY COMMISSIONER INGERSOLL—THE EXAMINATION OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HINDS RESUMED.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—United States Commissioner Ingersoll delivered this afternoon his decision in the case of Van Vleck, who was charged with complicity in the mail contract frauds. He says:

The testimony shows that William D. Kettle corruptly availed himself of the services of Colt, and shows that Kettle was "introduced to Colt by Van Vleck, the defendant, and that Van Vleck was present at subsequent interviews when money was paid by Kettle to Colt, but does not show that the money was procured to be promised, offered, and given to Colt by this defendant, Van Vleck. It is clear that the corrupt compact was entered into and negotiated by the witnesses themselves, Colt and Kettle, and if complained against, each must clearly have been held upon the testimony of the other. I am not, however, willing to so exercise the office as to hold for the action of the Grand Jury a party who appears to have been in no way privy to its procurement. The parties themselves understood. Each was intelligent, and each knew what the other wanted, as the fruits of their interviews show. The odium and suspicion incident to a charge of crime, augmented by holding to a higher tribunal, ought not from the exercise to attach to this defendant presumably, of good repute heretofore. The defendant is discharged.

The Commissioner then resumed the examination of the charges against Hinds. Colt was recalled, and testified that he received the $400 from Kettle apart from giving him surreptitious information; the money he considered as a loan; he had never received a cent from Hinds, nor the offer of any money from him. The next witness was Charles Rothrock, a messenger in the Post Office Central Bureau. He said that while sitting at his desk several months ago, Jerome J. Hinds, whom he knew, approached him, saying, "I want you to come to my house to-night." On telling Hinds that he had no money to ride in the street cars, Hinds gave him fifty cents for that purpose. Reaching the house, Hinds took him up-stairs, and there told him that he wanted him to watch the mails and bring to him certain circulars from the Post Office signed by Allman, Hartledge, and Eldridge, and addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. Hinds said to Rothrock, "You have had so much trouble from the loss of children and your own bad health that you can scarcely make both ends meet, but bring the circulars to me and I will give you $30 every month, which, in addition to your salary, will net you $1,200 a year." Witness thought Hinds said he would procure Senator Spencer's influence to have him promoted to a better place in the department. The witness testified that he said in response to Hinds' proposal, "I can't do it." He then left the house and returned home. He thought the interview between them was previous to the mail-lettings. Subsequently Hinds came to him in the hall of the Post Office Department, and told him that he had a bid with a check on it, and if he, the witness, could put the bid into the mail-letting he would give him $50. The witness also refused to do that. On the cross-examination, the witness said that he thought he had asked Hinds for "a little writing to do to help along." He was a pretty fair penman, and could do tolerably well at copying if he sat down deliberately at his desk and took pains, for disease had made him nervous. Hinds gave him a gallon of whisky after he had given him the fifty cents for car-fare; witness took this whisky with cod-liver oil for his disease; he did not take the whisky to the department, because the Postmaster General had issued an order that liquor should not be drunk in the department. The witness, after his memory had been refreshed by Hinds, said that he believed Hinds gave him a bottle of whisky the night he called at his house. Three years ago Hinds gave him a bottle of whisky, but did not give him a bottle of apple brandy, as he promised to do. Witness had repeatedly sought promotion. As to Senator Spencer, that gentleman would merely bow to him as he came into the Post Office Department. He was a very pompous kind of a man, the witness said.

The examination was adjourned until to-morrow afternoon. In all there are four cases against Hinds for severally attempting to corrupt Colt, Rothroch, Channel, and Floyd. The last-named two, like the first two mentioned, will be used as witnesses against the accused.

THE CASE OF SHARKEY.

ARRIVAL OF SHARKEY AT HAVANA.

HAVANA, April 15.—Sharkey, who arrived last night from Santiago de Cuba, in custody of the Police, is now in jail awaiting the action of the Havana authorities. Detective Davies is taking steps to have him sent to New-York by the steamer Columbus, which sails to-morrow. Sharkey positively contradicts Fox, who made an affidavit that the former before going to Santiago broke open his desk and stole his passport and money. Sharkey says that the papers and money were freely given to him by Fox.

IT IS NOT BELIEVED IN WASHINGTON THAT THE CUBAN AUTHORITIES WILL SURRENDER SHARKEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—It is not believed here in diplomatic circles that the murderer Sharkey will be surrendered by the Cuban authorities. The present Governor General is little disposed to any acts which may savor of subserviency to this country, as the voluntary surrender of Sharkey might be regarded. There seems to be no particular reason why he should be protected, unless there is a fear that to turn him over to the United States would establish a precedent which might some time in the future prove troublesome and unpleasant. It is not known that any formal request from this Government for his surrender has been received by the Cuban officers, and there appears to be little prospect of his early return to New-York. This view, however, is not based on positive information.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AN INFORMALITY IN THE BILL TO PREVENT MOODY AND SANKEY FROM HOLDING MEETINGS IN HER MAJESTY'S OPERA-HOUSE—THE PRINCESS OF WALES ATTENDS A REVIVAL MEETING.

LONDON, April 15.—The bill to prevent Messrs. Moody and Sankey from holding meetings in Her Majesty's Opera-house was filed by a seat owner, not the owners of the building as stated. The hearing of the case has been postponed for a week, in consequence of an informality in the bill.

The Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Sutherland, and their attendants, were present at the meeting of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, at the Haymarket Theatre, this afternoon.

Mr. Taylor, a revivalist from California, will commence a series of meetings in the Victoria Theatre next Sunday.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL—REJECTION BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF A PETITION TO IMPEACH CERTAIN JUDGES—THE ANNUAL BUDGET.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-day there was a long and excited debate on a petition praying for the dismissal from the Bench of the Judges who sat in the Tichborne trials, on the ground of partiality and corruption, and for the impeachment of the Speaker of the House of Commons for similar reasons. On motion of Mr. Disraeli, the petition was rejected.

The annual budget was submitted to the House to-night by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It shows that the surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1875, was £593,833. The expenditures for the current fiscal year are estimated at £75,268,000, and the revenues at £75,685,000, leaving a surplus of £417,000. The Chancellor stated that these estimates were liable to be affected by supplementary estimates in connection with Irish education measures and other matters. The only change in taxation he proposes is the readjustment of brewers' licenses and of stamp duties, through which he expects the surplus will be reduced to £357,000.

Mr. Childers objected that the estimates were too finely drawn, and he anticipated a deficit.

PLAN FOR THE REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

LONDON, April 15.—The budget includes the following plan for the reduction of the public debt: The charge on account of the debt for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1876, is estimated at £27,215,000. This charge is to be gradually increased until it amounts to £28,000,000 in 1877, at which figure it shall permanently remain. The yearly overplus which is not required for the payment of the interest shall be applied to the redemption of the debt. Thus, in thirty years, £213,000,000 of the debt can be canceled.

FRANCE.

AN ENGLISH AUTHOR CHOSEN AS A CORRESPONDING MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

PARIS, April 15.—The French Academy has elected Edward Sabine, the English General and author, corresponding member for the class of geography and navigation, in place of Antoine Marie Remi Chazallon, deceased.

ITALY.

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.

ROME, April 15.—Annibal Capalti, created Cardinal in 1868, is dead.

THE BELGIAN QUESTION.

ANOTHER NOTE FROM GERMANY.

PARIS, April 15.—*L'Univers* reports that Prussia has addressed another note to Belgium in relation to an anti-Prussian pamphlet published in Antwerp.

THE CANALS.

THE INVESTIGATION BY THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH A WITNESS WHO KNOWS ALL ABOUT A STEAL OF A MILLION OF DOLLARS—TESTIMONY OF FORMER ENGINEERS AND AN EX-COMMISSIONER OF THE CANAL BOARD—THE DENNISON CONTRACT ON THE ERIE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—I learn to-night from most trustworthy sources—from undoubted authority, in fact—that the Joint Committee of Investigation into the canal question is in communication with a witness who knows all the details of a "steal" on contracts amounting to over $1,000,000. The position of affairs concerning this witness is, however, a very delicate one, and the committee cannot afford to force him, as an unwilling witness is worse than no witness at all. There is a tremendous pressure on him from the Canal Ring, and for some reasons which the witness probably understands best, he is afraid of their power. Members of the committee are trying to induce him to make "a clean breast of it," and have promised to stand by him under all and every circumstance, if he will tell what he knows, and I believe that still more powerful support will be promised and given him if necessary to obtain his testimony.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The joint committee of the Legislature to investigate canal affairs resumed their labors this afternoon.

TESTIMONY OF AN EX-ENGINEER ON THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

George S. Oliver was the first witness. He said he was and had been a civil engineer for ten years; was an engineer on the Champlain Canal for two or three years. He continued as follows: The work on the Dennison contract on the Erie Canal was placed in my hands in the Fall of 1868; at that time the work had not been commenced; my first duty was to make cross sections for the purpose of estimating the work to be done; those measurements I kept in a small field note-book; took the necessary measurements in one day; the note-book containing these measurements was destroyed by a fire in my office in December, 1873; all other note-books of mine are in the Engineer's office, with the exception of one book, which was incomplete, and, therefore, unintelligible; that I kept; the book was the only voucher I had for the approximate estimate of the work done; the only reason I had for retaining the book was because I thought it was necessary to me to hold my reputation as an engineer; it would have taken Mr. Hogan probably one day to make the measurements; I probably thought it important that I should take the measurements myself, with compensation from the State; during the progress of this work I took measurements once preliminary to beginning the work, and more or less monthly afterward; Stephen E. Babcock was my successor; do not know whether he is there now or not; saw Mr. Dennison two or three times during the progress of the work; Mr. Dennison did not make complaint to me about the progress of the work, or of the amount of the monthly estimate; had nothing to do with the work except as far as Lock No. 20; the reason why I was discharged was because Mr. Crocker said it was necessary to reduce expenses; know of no other reason for my discharge; by taking away my field-notes all means of testing the accuracy of the figures were removed.

STATEMENT OF A FORMER CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Alexander Barkley sworn and testified: Was Canal Commissioner from Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; was somewhat connected with the canals before; was Superintendent of one section of the Erie Canal from 1860 to 1861; the first indication I had that anything was wrong in the Canal Commissioner's office was when Attorney General Barlow came and took the papers away. The first connection I had with the West Troy contract was with Thompson, in making out new price-lists. I thought that the estimate was made for a completed work; I thought that the figures on the contract were fair prices, nothing very exorbitant in my opinion; I think the work is first-class work.

Mr. Barkley testified at length in regard to the Barnett contract for the construction of a vertical wall at Utica, which was petitioned or asked for by the Common Council and citizens of Utica. He stated he had never awarded contracts when the prices were more than practically honorable. Nothing further was obtained in regard to this contract from the witness.

TESTIMONY OF AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

The next witness called was Howard E. Soule, who stated that he was a civil engineer, and a resident of Syracuse; was a Second Assistant Engineer in 1857 and 1864, and again in 1866, and a Resident Engineer in 1868; was connected with the A. C. Belden contract at the time of his being Resident Engineer; had only a general knowledge of the works; know nothing of the measurements that were made; think the State Engineers should have the selection of subordinate engineers; think two different parties might be sent to take the measurement, and that the Inspectors should be under the supervision of the Resident Engineer.

OTHER WITNESSES.

Mr. Morris S. Kimball was here called, and testified as follows: Am an engineer by profession; have been an engineer for thirty-nine years, with the exception of about six weeks; was connected with the J. J. Belden contract for rebuilding a high wooden dam on the Oswego River; made the measurements of the work myself; the work was under my charge from its commencement to the time of its completion; have no knowledge of any other contract except the one spoken of for fixing prices; had conversed with Mr. Richmond and Mr. Tubbs, and agreed with Mr. Tubbs in every particular.

The next witness called was Thomas Goodsell, who stated that he had held the position of Resident Engineer of the Oswego Canal, and merely corroborated the testimony of the previous witness.

It is expected that the contractors will be called on the first day of next week.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen rapidly west of the Mississippi River and in the upper lake region, with brisk and high northerly winds, decidedly lower temperature, and clear or fair weather. Threatening weather prevails in the lower lake region and the Middle States, with brisk southerly to westerly winds, and decidedly lower temperature near Lake Erie. Clear weather continues in New-England, with light southerly winds. Generally clear weather prevails in the Southern States, with south-west to north-west winds, and slight changes in temperature and barometer.

The rivers have fallen at Little Rock, Yankton, Cincinnati, Evansville, Paducah, and Morgantown, and risen at Marietta, Omaha, and St. Paul.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy and decidedly colder weather, with brisk to high north to west winds, rising barometer, and light rain or snow near Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron, and in the Upper Ohio Valley.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and Tennessee, cooler and partly cloudy weather, with northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally cloudy weather and rain, with brisk southerly winds and falling barometer during the day, followed by decidedly cooler weather, and possibly sleet or snow in the northern portions of these districts.

The Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi rivers will rise.

Cautionary signals continue at the stations on Lakes Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and at the stations on the Atlantic coast between Cape Hatteras and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	51°	37°	3:30 P. M.	60°	58°
6 A. M.	52°	37°	6 P. M.	62°	48°
9 A. M.	60°	45°	9 P. M.	58°	45°
12 M.	63°	52°	12 M.	54°	45°

Average temperature yesterday.......45¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......57½°

THE CHICAGO BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

CHICAGO, April 15.—In the billiard tournament this afternoon Shaw, of Indiana, defeated Lederman, of Wisconsin by 200 to 164 points; winner's average, 5 3-39. Carter, of Ohio, defeated Gallagher, of the same State, by 200 to 82. In one inning Gallagher scored 70 points; winner's average, 11 1-9. Rhines, of Chicago, defeated Hoa, of New-Orleans, 200 to 190; winner's average, 6 2-39.

LAW REPORTS.

FURTHER TESTIMONY AGAINST MASON.

SOLICITOR WILSON'S OPINION OF THE EVIDENCE OF MRS. WELLS—D. F. LONG SAYS THAT MASON SOLD HIM COUNTERFEIT MONEY, AND WAS AMBITIOUS TO BECOME THE HEAD OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

The trial of George Albert Mason on the charge of passing counterfeit money on Albert N. Ensor was resumed yesterday morning in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict.

Hon. Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, was expected to be present as a witness for the Government, to show that, notwithstanding his letter to Col. Washburn to "keep Mason at work," he did not consider, after seeing Col. Washburn subsequently, that Mason was any longer in the employ of the Secret Service Division. Solicitor Wilson was not present, however, and the following telegram explaining his absence was received:

WASHINGTON, April 15.

George Bliss, United States Attorney, New-York City:

Was not in. Did not receive your telegram until after 9—too late for train. Washburn knows all that I do. Mason's claim of being in the service is a mere pretense. His status was that of any other scoundrel anxious to betray his confederates in crime for hire.

BLUFORD WILSON,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

As Mason sat in the court-room waiting for the proceedings to begin, he consumed the time in denouncing all whom he considers his enemies, and phophesying his triumphant acquittal. He also composed a doggerel of which the import was that it was dangerous to steal small amounts, but that a theft of millions "makes a Congressman."

Assistant District Attorney Purdy resumed the redirect examination of Col. Washburn, who identified several letters written by Mason to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Solicitor of the Treasury, and the witness. One of the letters contained the following expressions: "I will bring destruction on Washburn before January, 1876, or die in the attempt." "Washburn is a cowardly dog." "Washburn will find, now I am after him, that he is not surrounded by the whisky loafers of Chicago." "I expect to be either in the counterfeiting or smuggling business before long, and I will defy detection." "I did try to be an honest and respectable citizen, but I have given it up, as it is no use; for such a villain as Washburn is, is one of a kind who help to ruin this country."

On Col. Washburn's re-cross-examination he testified that secret service detectives had no right to have counterfeit money in their possession without the knowledge of their superior officers.

Margaret Sanderson, of No. 548½ Hudson street, called by the prosecution, testified: Mason hired rooms in my house; he hired them under the name of Smith; he occupied them a week and a day; he kept the doors locked most all the time.

These were the rooms in which about $2,000 in counterfeit money was found under Mason's bed.

Cross-examination—A woman named "Kate" Wells visited Mason, and generally made his bed for him; when he hired the rooms he said that he expected to get into business in that neighborhood.

Mrs. Catharine Wells, called by the prosecution, testified: I know Mason; have known him about two weeks; he came to me to find out about a bank robber named Worth; Mason said he was a detective in the employ of the Government, and of Col. Wood; I told him I would try to find out where Worth was; my husband is in prison now on the charge of robbing the Boylston Bank; Mason said that if I would go with him to Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, to see Col. Wood, and help find Worth, Col. Wood would get my husband pardoned; I told him I could not go then, and he said he would go to see Col. Wood, and return; he came back in about an hour and a half, and I still refused to go; he told me that Col. Wood was very anxious to see me, and promised that if I would get Worth he would give me a thousand dollars; he then took out a roll of bills, about fifty or sixty dollars, and told me to give it to a man named Hanson, a friend of Worth; I afterward saw Hanson, and gave him the money, and told him that he should have more if he could get Worth; after I got the money from Mason for Hanson I went over to see Col. Wood, at Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, and he agreed with what Mason promised; Mason said that he would take rooms in the neighborhood of my residence, so that he could quickly communicate with me; he gave me money from time to time, and promised to settle all my bills, and give me more money in the event of Worth being captured.

Cross-examination.—I put a personal in a newspaper under the advice of Col. Wood in order to find Hanson; Col. Wood gave me $5 to pay for the advertisement; the personal was addressed to "Eugene," and signed "Turquoise," with both of which names Hanson was acquainted, and this was the means of my finding him; the money I gave to Hanson was good money so far as I know; I was not aware of any attempt to entrap him or Worth by means of counterfeit money; Mason told me in Ludlow Street Jail that Col. Washburn was putting up a job on him to get him out of the secret service force and degrade him, because Washburn was jealous of his ability, and feared that he would get promoted to succeed him as head of the Secret Service Division. [Laughter.]

Re-direct.—Col. Wood and Mason told me that if they could get Worth they could "shake enough money out of him to get my husband out of prison;" that Worth had plenty of money and diamonds that they could get, and that was what they wanted him for, but they did not want to arrest him.

Re-cross.—Worth had obtained jewelry from me under pretense of helping to get my husband out of prison; this was not the jewelry that Col. Wood and Mason were going to "shake out of Worth" if they could catch him.

Charles Sanderson, the husband of the woman who let the rooms in Hudson street to Mason, corroborated his wife's testimony.

Lawrence O'Neil, the policeman who was present with Col. Washburn when the latter went to Mrs. Wells' house, testified that they obtained money from Mrs. Wells which Mason had given her.

Col. Washburn was recalled and identified some notes found in Mrs. Wells' rooms.

At the request of Mason's counsel, Col. Washburn was directed to leave the court-room while succeeding witnesses were testifying.

Daniel F. Long, called by the prosecution, testified: I live in Boston; I know Mason; I am under arrest for passing counterfeit money; I know Mrs. Wells; I bought counterfeit money of Mason in the early part of March; Mason told me that he was in the Secret Service Division, and he wanted to catch Adam Worth; on March 9, Mason gave me $200 in counterfeit money; the day before that he gave me a $50 counterfeit note; this money was given to me to aid in Worth's capture; I passed most of this money, and found out afterward that it was counterfeit; I did not know at the time I got the money that it was bad; Mason told me afterward that he was dealing in this counterfeit money; he told me that he was selling it at forty cents on the dollar, but he would sell it to me for twenty-five cents on the dollar; he said that he expected that a young lady in the Treasury Department at Washington, with whom he was keeping company, would send him some genuine bank-note paper, and that he had genuine plates, so that he could soon be able to get up counterfeits that no one could detect; counterfeits which Mason afterward sold to me he said were good ones, printed from genuine plates, but on bad paper; I told him the twenties were discolored, and he told me how to make them bright and clear by means of glycerine suds and tobacco water; he told me that he would sell the counterfeits to me cheaper than to any one else, as I was helping him to find Worth, and was smart, and had agreed to work with him in passing this counterfeit money; I bought $200 in counterfeit money for $50; I am a clerk with Smith Brothers, wholesale grocers, Blackstone street, Boston; I went to Boston after seeing Mason, and soon after I got there I received an anonymous letter telling me that Mason was arrested, and asking me to destroy the letter and what counterfeit money I had left, which I did; I was afterward arrested for having previously passed counterfeit money on my brother, who had been arrested for passing it, thus causing my arrest; I did not exactly tell my brother that the money was counterfeit, but told him that it looked suspicious, and he had better use his discretion in passing it, [laughter;] Mason told me that he was ambitious for fame, and wanted to capture Worth and rise to the head of the Secret Service Division, and in the meantime make all the money he could by selling counterfeit money, [laughter;] he said that the fifties and fives were so perfect, except poor paper, that no one could detect them, and I found that at one or two banks they could not tell whether a fifty I showed at those places was good or bad; I never engaged in passing counterfeit money until I got the money from Mason, and have never been arrested before in my life.

Cross-examination—I was brought here from Boston on a writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum to testify in this case; I was in jail in Boston, in default of $5,000 bail, to answer a charge of passing counterfeit money; I have known Mason since the latter part of last February; I never knew him before that time; I have known Mrs. Wells since January last; I first met her at a ball in this City; I stopped at Earle's Hotel, in this City, about a week in January last; I did not register at the hotel, because I was told it was not necessary; I called on Mrs. Wells two or three times within about a week after I became acquainted with her; a Mr. Gorham, keeper of a billiard saloon in Boston, introduced me to Mrs. Wells. The cross-examination was continued at great length, the witness being questioned minutely in relation to all the details of the transactions with Mason mentioned by the witness on the direct examination.

The trial will will be resumed at 11 o'clock this morning.

The charge on which Mason was arrested was the passing of counterfeit money on Ensor. At the time of his arrest at the Park Hotel a letter was found in his possession which he attempted to chew up and swallow, but enough of it was saved to ascertain the address of Mrs. Wells; and the contents of the letter, with information given by Mrs. Wells, led to the finding of a package of counterfeit money in Mason's room, and to the procurement of additional information to the effect that Mason had passed counterfeit money on Mrs. Wells, or through her to Hanson, and that he had passed the same kind of money on, and sold it to, Long, the Boston grocery clerk. The indictment against Mason, in its various counts, covers all these offenses, involving a general charge of having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass the same. Mr. Foster has attacked the indictment on the ground of variance, in not accurately describing the money set forth as counterfeit, but decision on this question has been postponed to see if one or more of the transactions testified to will not cover money sufficiently accurately described to come within some count of the indictment.

PAULINE LUCCA'S LAME DIVORCE.

SUIT AGAINST HER LAWYERS FOR NEGLECT—MOTION TO DISMISS THE CASE GRANTED—REMARKS BY JUDGE DONOHUE.

Pauline Lucca's troubles, in connection with her efforts first to obtain and then to sustain her divorce against her first husband, Baron Von Rhadde, have been already the subject of frequent notice in THE TIMES. The proceedings to obtain her divorce were instituted in this City, the process being served by advertisement in the newspapers, and by transmission of a copy of the summons by mail addressed to the defendant, at a club-room in Berlin which he was supposed to frequent. After the decree had been obtained, and the plaintiff married to her present husband, Baron Wollhoffen, her first husband, through counsel in this City, applied to open the decree of divorce on the ground that there had been error in the practice of plaintiff's attorneys through which the decree had been obtained, and that no proper service of process had ever been made on the defendant in the case. The Judge, at Chambers, made an order allowing the defendant to come in and defend the suit, but providing that the decree of divorce should stand good until reversed on trial. From that order an appeal was taken to the General Term, were it was sustained, but up to this time the trial has not been reached. In the meantime, it is stated, the husband, Von Rhadde, obtained a decree of divorce in his favor in Germany, and has also remarried. Pauline, under the belief that all her troubles arose out of the errors or neglect of her attorneys, Messrs. Newcomb and Leavenaritt, who obtained the decree, commenced a suit against them to recover $3,500 which she had paid them as fees, and also $6,500 damages and expenses to which she had been subjected by their acts—in all $10,000. This last case came to trial yesterday, before Judge Donohue and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit. After the evidence of plaintiff, which related substantially to the foregoing facts, had been submitted to the court, counsel for defendants moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it appeared they had contracted to obtain for plaintiff a decree of divorce; that, so far as any decision of the court existed to the contrary, such decree had been obtained, and there had not, therefore, been any violation of the contract on their part. Judge Donohue granted the motion. The contract, he said, had been technically performed, although defendants neglected some things which they ought to have done. When the case came up in General Term he wanted to put his foot on it right there, but could not induce his associates to reverse the order permitting the decree to stand. Nothing was more disgraceful than the use made of the laws to avoid the marriage contract. The plaintiff had married in Germany, and then made the acquaintance of another man, and had come to this country with the intention to procure a divorce not procurable in her own country. The whole case showed plaintiff's efforts to have been to get a divorce from Von Rhadde, and that she had no right to get it, and the defendants cannot be held liable for any loss that ensued. The fault was her's in trying to get a divorce to which she was not entitled. The divorce laws of Indiana had become a by-word everywhere, but so far as in him [Judge Donohue] lay, he would see that the laws of New-York fell into no such disrepute.

ARREST OF A SUSPICIOUS CREW NEAR BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Yesterday noon the attention of Keeper Edward McDonald, of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, was called to a yawl, containing one boy and three young men, which had been for some time hovering in suspicious proximity to the sea-wall fronting the Penitentiary on the eastern side. The keeper hastened to the water-front and asked the occupants of the boat what they wanted. Receiving an unsatisfactory answer he ordered them away. They refused to go, and Mr. McDonald summoned a guard-boat and caused the arrest of the crew. With the exception of the boy, John Lynch, aged thirteen, all proved to be former inmates of the Penitentiary. The prisoners were yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court. They claimed to be the crew of a schooner named The Brigs, of Staten Island, Capt. Owen McLane, lying at anchor at Astoria, waiting for a favorable tide to unload a cargo of sand. They gave contradictory statements regarding the object of their excursion in the yawl, and as the convicts were at the moment of their arrest just forming into line as they emerged from the mess-room, the officers of the island suspect a repetition of last Sunday's escapade had been planned. The persons arrested are: William, alias Daniel Callahan, aged nineteen, who has served one term for petit larceny; George Wilson, aged nineteen, who has served two terms for assault and battery, and Joseph Farley, aged twenty, who but recently concluded a term for false pretenses. The principal witnesses against them were Keeper McDonald and the boy Lynch. The last-named was picked up for a ride of a few blocks at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, but the crew refused to land him, and carried him to Astoria. At the southern shore of Blackwell's Island a black cat was seen, when the three men held a consultation and agreed that it was an ill-omen. The accused were remanded for further examination.

AN AGED CRIMINAL.

William Stiles, of No. 29 Columbia street, aged sixty-five years, was tried for felonious assault with intent to do bodily harm in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. It appeared from the evidence produced by District Attorney Nolan that on the 22d of March Stiles, who is a sawyer, quarreled with his employer, Henry Kleinknecht, the proprietor of a cigar-box factory at No. 107 Delancey street, about wages due. Kleinknecht refused to settle with Stiles, and ordered him out of the premises, and in a struggle which ensued the latter fired a loaded pistol, the contents of which struck Kleinknecht in the head. Kleinknecht's left eye was entirely destroyed, an ugly gash was inflicted on the temple, and it seemed miraculous that the shot had not killed him. The prisoner swore that he fired the pistol in self-defense, but the jury discredited his story, and found him guilty of the charge. Recorder Hackett, while regretting that he was compelled to send a man of the prisoner's age to State Prison, said that such crimes as that of which he had been convicted should be repressed. He would therefore sentence Stiles to the lowest punishment in his discretion, three years in State Prison.

A COWARD'S SHOT.

Edward Walsh, of No. 96 Charlton street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Second District Police Court, charged with shooting Michael Shanahan, of No. 349 West Houston street, in the face. Walsh was employed formerly as foreman for Walsh Brothers, stevedores, and Shanahan works on the docks. They had a difficulty during the strike of the 'longshoremen, which took place about four months ago. On Wednesday night about 11 o'clock, Walsh called at Shanahan's boarding-house and asked him to step outside. When there, without any cause whatever and almost before Shanahan was aware of what he was doing, he drew a pistol, and placing it within a few inches of his face, fired. The ball entered the centre of his upper lip, and taking an upward direction, imbedded itself in the left cheek bone. Walsh was arrested by Officer Scanlon, of the Eighth Precinct, and locked up, and Shanahan's wounds were attended to. The physicians were unable to find the ball, but do not consider the wound dangerous. Walsh was yesterday held in $5,000 bail for trial by Justice Otterbourg.

VERDICT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The case of Joseph M. Koehler against the Hibernia Insurance Company of Ohio was tried and decided before Judge Van Vorst and a jury, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday. Koehler sued to recover $2,500 as part insurance on a stock of oil which had been destroyed by fire. The company defended on the ground that the premium had been paid to an agent and not to the company. The court left it to the jury to determine if the agent was authorized by the company to receive the premium, and the result was a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount with interest, in all $2,784 08.

THE STADT THEATRE LEASE.

Buckheister and Kreitz claim that John Pheiffer was partner with them in the lease of the New-York Stadt Theatre from Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874; that they were to put in $1,000 each; that soon after the agreement, Pheiffer began to regard the prospect of profits as rather discouraging, and withdrew; that losses had ensued, Pheiffer's share of which was over $2,000, and they now sue to compel him to make his share of the loss good. The trial of the case was commenced before Judge Joseph F. Daly in Equity Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and is still on. Pheiffer's defense is that he never entered into the alleged partnership.

RIVAL CLERKS.

After the 1st of November, Judge Quinn, of the First District (Civil) Court, removed Dennis Hogan as Deputy Clerk of the Court, and appointed in his stead Cornelius Flynn. Hogan then brought suit against Flynn to test their respective rights to the office. On Hogan's behalf it was claimed that having been appointed at the beginning of the Judge's term, he was entitled to hold the office until the close of such term. Judge Van Vorst, before whom the case came to trial in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, decided in favor of plaintiff, but directed that the exceptions in the case be heard in the first instance at General Term.

A BANK TELLER'S MISTAKE.

TRIAL FOR CONSTRUCTIVE LARCENY—INTERESTING TO PERSONS LIABLE TO PROFIT BY MISTAKES.

A rather interesting case of "constructive larceny" was tried before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. An Alsatian youth named Michael Wolfstein, employed as a baker's apprentice at Fifteenth street and Avenue A, was charged with the larceny of $668 in gold, received from the Paying Teller of the German-American Bank in mistake. On the 9th of March Wolfstein presented to George D. Cooney, Teller of the bank in question, a draft from a Wissembourg bank written in French. The sum named in the draft was $74 in gold, and the Teller, not being conversant with the French language, mistook a flourish at the end of the "74" for a "2," which, of course, would make the amount $742. Not wishing to pay this large amount to a stranger, the Teller directed the boy to have it certified, suggesting the name of Heidelberg, Frank & Co. Wolfstein left the bank, and returned with the draft made payable to bearer on the indorsement of Heidelberg, Frank & Co. The money, as sworn to by the Teller, was then paid, and Wolfstein left the bank. That afternoon the Teller discovered his mistake, and found that he had overpaid $668 on the draft presented by Wolfstein. Detective McDermott, accompanied by the Teller, arrested Wolfstein, and on his person was found $74 in gold, inclosed in an envelope bearing his name. On the trial Mr. Cooney, the Paying Teller, positively swore that he paid $742 in gold on the draft presented, but could not positively swear that Wolfstein was the person to whom he paid it. Wolfstein, on being sworn in his own behalf, frankly stated that he was the person who presented the draft, but was emphatic in his denial of having received more than $74 in gold, the amount found in his possession. Mr. Charles W. Brooke, counsel for the defense, in summing up, contended that the prosecution had failed to establish a case of constructive larceny. It had not been shown that the prisoner, even admitting that he had received the money, had, at the time of receiving it, the guilty knowledge necessary to constitute a larceny. He claimed, however, that the prisoner had never received more than $74 in gold—a theory fully sustained by his conduct before and after arrest—and was therefore entitled to an acquittal. District Attorney Horace Russell, in replying for the prosecution, argued forcibly for a conviction. If the boy received the money, such was the law in the case he said, and if at the time of receiving it he had the *animus furandi*, the criminal intention to convert it to his own use, knowing it to be the property of the bank, then he was guilty of constructive larceny, and ought to be convicted. This guilty intent, counsel contended, had been fully proved by the positive evidence of the Teller, as well as by the actions of the prisoner himself, and he therefore, asked for a conviction in order to deter other persons of dishonest tendencies from taking advantage of the mistakes of employes in public financial institutions. The Recorder then charged the jury, reviewing the evidence, and explaining the law in the case. The jury, after several hours' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and he was remanded until Monday, in order to give his counsel an opportunity to make a motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

MISREPRESENTING SOLVENCY.

Freidgen, the then proprietor of the Union Hotel in February last, applied to Leopold, a butcher, for credit, stating at the same time as an inducement to Leopold to credit him that he was then in debt to no one. He got credit to the extent of $292 08, and without paying it went into bankruptcy. Leopold then sued for his money, alleging misrepresentations and fraud on the part of defendant in obtaining the credit. The case came to trial in Part II. of the Marine Court, yesterday, before Judge Joachimsen and a jury. The defense set up was that defendant was in the Insolvent Court, and that proceedings having been commenced there all proceedings in other courts were thereby stayed. In order to take the case from under this rule it was necessary for plaintiff to prove the misrepresentations. This plaintiff did by showing that at the time of the representations the defendant was largely in debt to others. The jury found in his favor for $295 08.

ARREST OF A BROKER.

Detectives Field and O'Connor of the District Attorney's office yesterday arrested William Leith, a broker doing business at No. 42 Broad street, on an indictment charging him with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. Leith, together with one James Coddington, is charged with negotiating $10,000 Jersey City bonds, a portion of the proceeds of the thefts of Alfred Kleuen, the convicted ex-Treasurer of Jersey City. The prisoner was brought before District Attorney Russell, who fixed bail at $10,000, in default of which he was confined in the Sixth Precinct Station-house.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—In the Court of Appeals Thursday, April 15, the following cases were heard:

No. 191.—*Meneely vs. Meneely.*—Argument resumed and concluded.

No. 192.—*William Teller, respondent, vs. Jacob G. Sanders, appellant.*—Passed.

No. 190.—*Charles W. Moore et al., appellants, vs. Benjamin P. Lunt et al., respondents.*—Submitted.

No. 193.—*Nathaniel H. Gales, respondent, vs. William Beecher, appellant.*—Submitted for appellant, and argued by H. J. Cookinhard for respondent.

No. 139.—*Calvin H. Bell, repondent, vs. Walter H. Dagg, appellant.*—Argued by William Youmans for appellant, and by C. H. Bell for respondent.

No. 44.—*The People ex rel. John Mann, respondent, vs. Jacob Mott et al., Commissioners, &c., appellants.*—Submitted.

No. 204.—*Mary C. Adams, appellant, vs. John W. Mills respondent.*—Argued by William H. Dickinson for appellant, and by D. McMahon for respondent.

No. 62.—*Melissa Converse, respondent, vs. Montgomery Merrick et al., appellants.*—Argued by Stephen D. Dillage, of counsel for appellant, and by D. Pratt for respondent. Case still on.

Proclamation made and court adjourned.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 211.—*Roberts vs. Ryer.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action for an infringement of complainant's patent for improvements in refrigerators. The patent, which is known as the Sandford patent, claimed an improvement whereby the whole of the contained air is kept in continual rotation, purification, dessication, and refrigeration, and with economy of ice, by means of a device creating a constant current or draft. The defense was that the invention lacked novelty, and was anticipated by the structures of prior inventors, and particularly that of one Symon. The court sustained the defense, and the bill was dismissed. It is here claimed that there is a substantial and patentable difference between the two inventions, and that the court erred in its conclusions.

Thomas A. Jenckes and George F. Seymour for appellant; T. H. Betts for appellee.

No. 257.—*Roberts vs. Buck.*—From the Massachusetts Circuit Court.—Presents the same question, and is argued by the same counsel for appellant, and by C. Brown for appellee.

No. 298.—*William E. Hunt, plaintiff in error, vs. D. J. Wetherbee et al.*—On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, was dismissed, with costs.

No. 227.—*Harry Fox et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Edwin W. Gardner, assignee.*—This cause was argued by Mr. R. T. Merrick, of counsel for the plaintiffs in error, and by William F. Vilas for the defendant in error.

No. 228.—*Sidney Dillon, appellant, vs. George M. Barnard et al.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by J. J. Storrow, of counsel for the appellant, and continued by Mr. W. G. Russell for the appellee.

Adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Herrlick vs. Brennan.—In this case there are so many alterations and erasures in lead pencil on the copy of the stenographer's minutes submitted that it is impossible for one to determine upon the amendments. I shall have to hear counsel personally.

Whitney vs. Townsend.—Motion denied with costs. Opinion.

By Judge Barrett.

Culkin vs. The Mayor, &c.—The motion for an injunction *pendente lite* must be denied, and the temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Embury vs. Parks.—Granted and reference ordered.

Embury vs. Parks.—I cannot advisedly fix the Receiver's compensation on these papers; a further affidavit may be supplied. The motion otherwise may be granted.

Denninger vs. Denninger.—Motion granted. Reference ordered.

Herman vs. Stearns.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs, upon defendant stipulating not to sue, &c.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Weber.—I think it cannot be denied that at least sufficient doubt is raised by the opposing affidavits as to render it improper to uphold a preliminary injunction. The facts can be brought out clearly upon the trial, and the proper legal rule then applied. But the case is not sufficiently clear at present. Motion to continue injunction denied and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Maier.—Same decision.

Putnam vs. Nye.—Take a short order to show cause why the cause should not be removed into the United States Court. It seems proper that the plaintiff should have an opportunity of defeating the application if he can.

Hart vs. Pettit.—Motion granted and Nelvn W. Butler appointed Receiver.

Solomon vs. Buddensick.—Motion dismissed without costs; plaintiff may make such motion upon the amended answer as he is advised.

Pelton vs. Lichtenstein.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Stevens vs. Kirkland.—Motion granted and Referee adpointed.

Hilchen vs. Hilchen; Badgely vs. Vilas; Kobbe vs. Price.—Motions denied with $10 costs.

Allison vs. Conklin; The Mayor, &c., vs. Davis.—Orders granted.

Hyman vs. Brien.—Motion granted upon payment of $10 term fee and 10 costs of opposing this motion within five days.

Blackwell vs. Brink.—After a careful examination of the affidavit, I am of the opinion that the motion to change the place of trial must be granted.

Donney vs. Dayton.—Report confirmed and judgment granted.

Bronislawski vs. Bronislawski.—Referred back to take further proofs. The proof of the residence of the parties must be made by some one other than the plaintiff. Besides, I am not satisfied with the proof of adultery. There is but one witness, and she is but fifteen years of age, and the plaintiff's daughter. The adultery is charged with the witness' sister, and the defendant's step-daughter, and under circumstances calling for abundant proof, and proof regulating the possibility of innocence.

Leiba vs. Sociedad Benefica Española de Socorros Mutuos La Nacional.—I am not satisfied with the respondent's affidavits as to notice without exhibiting a copy of it in writing, or proving time, place, and circumstance; if verbal, will not do; yet so strong a case of bad faith is shown that I am willing to award a mandamus unless the absence of notice is clear. Let it be referred, therefore, to John N. Lewis, Esq., to take proof upon this point and to advise the court thereof.

In the Matter of Linton.—The return is sufficient, and there is nothing in the traverse which affects such sufficiency. The writ is dismissed.

Wilks vs. Isham.—The objections to the form of the bond is sustained.

Manning vs. Matthews; Fisher vs. Klenan; De Mord vs. Guilfoyle; Knapp vs. Sniffin.—Motions granted.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hennan et al. vs. Gilbert et al.—Case settled.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Viele vs. Mead.—Findings and order of reference settled and signed.

Frost vs. Van Loon; Weiss vs. Mecke.—Memorandums for counsel.

Park vs. Dunlap et al.; West vs. Erben, Jr.—Findings and judgments signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Pichler vs. Pichler.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Fermischild vs. Schmidt et al.—Motion granted as regards the money deposited to the credit of the plaintiff's lien, but denied as to the money deposited to the credit of the defendant.

Galen's Lien.—See 7 of Mechanic's Lien act of 1863.

Waters vs. Crawford.—See memorandum for counsel.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Russell et al.—Order to take down building No. 118 Ridge street granted.

In the Matter of Kelly, a Supposed Lunatic.—Application granted.

COURT NOTES.

In the cheap liquor suit of William B. Holister against Englehardt & Co., reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, the jury brought in a verdict yesterday morning in favor of plaintiff for $2,600.

Judge Loew, in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, granted an order directing that the building, No. 118 Ridge street, be taken down as unsafe. The building is owned by Mrs. Russell and others.

In Trial Term, Part II., of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, before Judge Larremore, Charles A. Haswell obtained a judgment against the City for $435 26, for services as a City Surveyor.

Hon. Richard Gibbs, lately appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru, took his official oath before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday.

The case in which the will of Mrs. Eliza Hersey bequeathing her residence to a daughter of James Loveridge is contested was continued yesterday, but nothing additional of importance was elicited.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday vacated a temporary injunction which had been granted in favor of Robert Culkins, restraining the Commissioners to build the new Jefferson Market Court-house from taking possession of a portion of the old Jefferson Market, of which Culkins held a lease, without awarding him compensation.

An order of attachment was issued by Judge Barrett yesterday, against Controller Green, for contempt of court in having neglected to vacate an assessment on the property of C. B. Ostrander, an order for which was issued by the court about a year since. The representative of the Controller pleaded forgetfulness of the matter on his part, and that prompt obedience to the order had now been made. The court imposed $10 costs on the Controller.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, James Gordon, a printer, living at No. 684 Water street, charged with stealing a gold watch from Joseph Matamori, of No. 348 Water street, on the 8th inst., pleaded guilty to an attempt, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

The following liquor dealers were yesterday held by Justice Flammer in $100 bail each, for selling liquor without licenses: Patrick Lynch, No. 508 First avenue; Thomas Brady, No. 137 First avenue; Patrick Halpine, No. 313 East Thirty-second street, and Peter Tincholtz, of No. 403 East Twenty-ninth street.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George H. Adams, convicted of snatching a pocket-book from Teresa Viegler, of No. 327 East Thirteenth street, on the 3d of April, was sent to State Prison for five years. John Harrington, who pleaded guilty to the attempted larceny of $3 50 from Mattie McDougal, of Brooklyn, was sent to the same institution for two years and six months.

The grocery store of Nicholas Witschen, No. 66 Irving place, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night, but the robbers were frightened from the place before they could steal anything. John Reilly and James Lee were found in the vicinity under suspicious circumstances, and were taken into custody. The accused were yesterday arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Yorkville Police Court, and held for examination.

Fanny Ames, charged with being the party who disposed of the contents of several trunks stolen from Westcott's Express office, at the Grand Central Depot, by means of changed checks, was placed on trial in General Sessions yesterday, but was acquitted for lack of evidence. George Fehn, of No. 117 West Twenty-sixth street, the principal in the trunk robberies, and the employer of Mrs. Ames, is now undergoing his sentence in State Prison.

On the night of the 10th of April Dennis Splain and Jane Marshall entered the jewelry store of Isadore Lewkewitz, No. 219½ Grand street, and asked to see some rings. While Jane was engaged in suiting herself, Splain ran off with a case containing twenty-three gold rings, valued at $125, but was arrested by Officer Derlin, of the Eleventh Precinct. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Splain pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for four years and six months.

Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wilmot, an elderly lady, living at No. 15 Washington Terrace, Hoboken, purchased a package of oranges on Friday last from the vender-wagon of Francis Boyle, at the corner of Fulton and Front streets. She says she had a satchel containing $520 in her left hand; that, on receiving the package from Boyle, she laid down her satchel on the wagon, taking the package in her left hand, and then went away, forgetting her satchel; that she had gone but about twenty feet when she missed it, and turned back quickly, only to find that the wagon was being driven off at a furious rate. Boyle was subsequently found and arrested, and was committed yesterday at the Tombs Police Court.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Nos.	Nos.
46—Stein, Executrix, &c., vs. Toplitz.	242—Strew vs. Cen. P. N. and E. Rivers R. R. Co.
117—Schemerhorn vs. Beebe, &c.	253—Bank of No. America vs. F. and W. R. R. Co.
178—Harbison vs. Van Valkenburgh.	259—Foster, &c., vs. Nicholson.
211—Pierce, &c., vs. Chepper, &c.	277—Herring vs. Herring.
212—Ocean House Corporation vs. Chepper, &c.	280—Harris vs. Stern.
229—Harbison vs. Van Valkenburgh.	286—Dexter vs. Harder, &c.
	296—Baylies vs. Baylies.
	305—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.

Call No. 310 to end of calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Issues of Law and Fact.	Nos.
281—Nichols vs. Nussbaum et al.	365—Hart vs. Pettit, &c.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.	366—Mercantile National Bank vs. Blees Sewing-machine Co.
264—Gray vs. Green et al.	368—Duggim vs. Paraf et al.
131—Parks vs. Stout et al.	369—Merchants Ins. Co. vs. Parker et al.
294—Karstvs. Loewenberg.	370—Congdon vs. Osborn et al.
175—Stuart vs. Clark et al.	371—Cragin et al vs. Herbell et al.
331—Kent vs. Quicksilver Mining Co.	372—Foley vs. The Mayor, &c., et al.
333—Lowenthal vs. Popper et al.	374—Stirling vs. Clief.
334—Cousselle vs. Trades Savings Bank et al.	376—Schappert et al. vs. Rubenstein et al.
335—Heilbrun vs. Racey et al.	377—Sutton et al. vs. Sauter et al.
296—Ackerman vs. Ackerman.	378—Faulkner vs. Sauter et al.
256—Female Academy of the S. H. vs. The Mayor, &c.	379—Sutton vs. Kittridge et al.
352—Losse vs. Matthews.	380—Monheimer vs. Keller et al.
354—Goldstein vs. Juch.	381—Schappert et al vs. Hoffman, &c.
355—McClave et al. vs. Mount et al.	
362—Van Raast vs. New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2067—Manning et al., Ex'rs, &c., vs. Davis et al.	2215—Duncan vs. Zettner.
2097—Warner vs. The Mayor, &c.	2713—Ninth National Bank vs. Richards.
1405—Deraimes et al., Ex'rs, &c., vs. Drake.	2665—Stein, Ex'r, &c., vs. Toplitz.
1687—Ward vs. Baron.	1955—Craney vs. Skinner.
2566—Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.	2003—Purdy vs. Gantz.
1995—Kearney vs. Commissioners of Emigration of New-York.	2785—Kehoe et al. vs. McMahon.
591—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.	2639—Selleck vs. Davis.
	2347—Daggers vs. N. J. Midland R. R. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2432—Colt vs. North Carolina One. D. Co.	2304—Gade vs. Pierson et al.
2012—Woods vs. Bell et al.	2512—Jacobs et al. vs. Bernstein et al.
590—Graham vs. McKensie.	2468—Scallon, admx., &c., vs. Cunningham et al.
2094—Caverly et al. vs. Altenbrand.	2732—Delafield et al. vs. Hall.
2312—Ritchie et al. vs. Hardy.	2778—Cook et al. vs. Harrison.
1528—Imp. and Traders' Bank vs. Adler et al.	2680—Heine et al vs. Unkart et al.
1748—Fricke, Jr., vs. Wilson.	2626—MacGregor vs. Williams et al.
1406—Deraimes et al. vs. Drake. No. 1.	2772—Morton vs. Hay et al.
2768—Bailey et al. vs. Ludington.	2658—Ames et al. vs. Wagner et al.
2454—Hogg vs. Openheim et al.	2566—Dolan vs. The Mayor &c.
1856—Watts vs. Crosby.	1824—Dames vs. Ambler.
2664—Bleakley vs. Maltby et al.	2728—Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Kellogg et al.
2550—Tompkins vs. Tuttle.	
1650½—Schubert vs. Appen et al.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
2323—Mallett vs. Wardrop et al.	1365½—Greene vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
2349—Hertel vs. Fredecker et al.	1367½—Greene vs. Germania F. Ins. Co.
1263—Union Trust Co. of New-Haven, Conn., vs. Phipps et al.	2679—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Unkart et al.
2309—Stone et al. vs. Bell et al.	2681—Konkeetal vs. Unkart et al.
2311—Young vs. Gardner.	2781—Mattesrue et al. vs. Adams.
2501—National Park Bank vs. Ross.	2049—Toledo Nat. Bank vs. Carrington et al.
2546—Same vs. Same.	

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die*.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
12—Shether et al. vs. Jacobs.	11—Palmer et al. vs. Humphreys S. H. Medicine Co. et al.
17—Sinclaire Rectifying M. Co. vs. Retord.	23—Prime vs. Twenty-third Street R. R. Co.
30—Hock et al. vs. Halsey.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 1245—National Trust Co. of New-York vs. Rolston.

No day calendar. The calendar for short causes will be called on Friday, April 23, 1875.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
1428—Pell vs. Conover.	999—Waller, Jr., versus Thomas.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.	286½—Dornberg versus O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.	251½—Tolman vs. Connor.
1892—O'Hanlon vs. The Mayor, &c.	281½—Wehle vs. Haviland.
1248—Nat. But. and Drov. Bank vs. Clinchy.	1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1249—Nat. But. and Drov. Bank vs. Stafford.	2440—Hilburn vs. Brandt.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.	1089½—Cocheron vs. N. Y. and S. I. Ferry Co.
1154—Eicke vs. Brennan.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1382—Ballard vs. Hoe.	1438—Marcelli vs. DeGrau.
1379—Dittenhoefer vs. Lewis.	1442—Jones vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.	1443—Sutton et al. vs. Olmstead.
1146—Boyd vs. Murray.	1444—Schlesinger vs. Rand et al.
1395—Schreider vs. Ritter.	1445—Dewey vs. Merriam.
1293—Wagner et al. vs. Jones.	1446—Kearney vs. Bleakley.
1328—McNeeley vs. Nat. Steam-ship Co.	1447—Tredecker vs. Underhill.
1313—Demarest vs. Wesslau et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
43—Veroloet vs. Courtney.	35—Reed vs. Wilson.
9—Underhill vs. Parker.	45—Hargous vs. Neville.
25—Fitzpatrick vs. Boylan.	60———— vs. ———.
34—Havens vs. Klein.	16—Levy vs. Newhorn.
17—Bates vs. Pelton.	48—Gardner vs. Blodgett.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2059—Bixby et al. vs. Buest et al.	2157—Robenstein vs. Palmer.
481—Nason vs. Bennett.	2158—Gould vs. Boylan.
2107—Wayland et al. vs. Dewey.	2159—Busteed vs. Peffers.
1757—Havens et al. vs. Smith.	2160—Gotschalk vs. Luther et al.
2050—Jocks vs. The Mayor, &c.	2162—Hesse et al. vs. Hunter.
2132—Shipman et al. vs. Dreyfoos et al.	2164—French vs. Holmes.
2155—Brunstetler vs. Dry Dock B. & E. B. R. R. Co	2167—Eckel vs. Lane et al.
	2168—Kopman vs. Hanford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3469—Mooney vs. Koehler.	2033—Cunningham vs. Blossom.
2065—Blum, Jr., vs. Fritz et al.	2170—Merchant et al. vs Fraser et al.
3707—Blessing vs. Farrington.	2174—Warner vs. Lawrence.
3604—Schecenberg et al. vs. George.	2176—Metzger vs. Bleecker St. & F. F. R. R. Co.
1997—Bungert, Jr., vs. Wells.	2177—Marcy vs. Lowenberg.
1522—Rothermel vs. Sulzer.	2178—Taylor vs. Taintor et al.
2129—Wolff vs. Fisher.	
1610—Weinez et al. vs. Raberstein.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2946—Maher vs. Connor.	3447—Germania Bk. vs. Dauenhauer et al.
3219—Rose vs. Dewey.	1424—Fischer vs. Dearing.
484—Garbarani et al. vs. Donders.	3448—Wilson et al. vs. Orcutt.
2767—Schlaffer vs. Fischer, impl'd.	1798—Powers et al. vs. Hall.
3454—Gusthal vs. Mairs et al.	1959—Levick vs. Prov. and N. Y. S. S. Co.
1652—Teaney vs. Guion.	1961—Fowler vs. Prov. and N. Y. S. S. Co.
3076—Boyce et al. vs. Bell, et al.	3596—Linthicum vs. McGil
3098—Fearing vs. Robinson.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Patrick Dunn, robbery.	Anna Clark, grand larceny.
Patrick Kane, robbery.	Jane Hanlon, grand larceny.
Thomas Dully, robbery.	William Wright, false pretenses.
Thomas McMany and William Kenny, burglary.	James Grant and Ellen Barnes, petit larceny.
Terrence Calleghan and Charles Harris, burglary.	Catharine Hamilton, petit larceny.
Henry Robinson, burglary.	Charles E. D. Patterson, petit larceny.
Peter Donnelly, felonious assault and battery.	
Annie Hyman, grand larceny.	

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Friday, April 16, 1875: Nos. 181, 121, 200, 202, 206, 207, 208, 209.

SUPREME COURT—ROCHESTER DISTRICT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—The following is the General Term day calendar for Friday, April 16, 1875: Nos. 123, 18, 35, 99, 138, 140, 156, 170, 180, 181, and 193.

FUNERAL OF PROF. WELLS.

The funeral of the late Prof. Samuel R. Wells took place yesterday afternoon from St. Timothy's Protestant Church, in Fifty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, of which Prof. Wells was a member. The remains were inclosed in a handsome rosewood casket, which was covered with flowers arranged in the form of a crown, a cross, and other devices, the gifts of the friends of the deceased. The coffin was removed from the late residence of Mr. Wells, in Fifty-first street, to the church, about 2 P. M. The pall-bearers were Mr. George Montague, Mr. Hubbard G. Stone, Mr. E. O. Potter, Mr. William G. Hitchcock, Mr. Archibald Turner, Mr. S. T. Smith, Dr. Church and Mr. Williams. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. G. I. Geer, Rector of St. Timothy's. The church was crowded with the friends of the deceased, among whom were included many professional gentlemen. After the services in the church, the remains were taken to the family vault in Orange, N. J.

At a meeting of the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. Timothy's, held at the church on Wednesday evening, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing their sorrow at the death of their late friend and associate. The good qualities of the deceased as a man and a Christian were set forth and eulogized, and the sympathy of the meeting was tendered to his bereaved widow and relatives.

MEETING OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

The business of the Dock Commissioners' meeting yesterday was almost confined to the reading of petitions and communications. The Executive Committee submitted a resolution, which was concurred in, that permission be granted to James Gillies to erect a platform on the south side of the pier at the foot of Fiftieth street. Directions were issued to the Engineer in Chief to prepare and transmit to the board a list of piers needing repairs that would cost less than $1,000. A proposition from Murtagh & Burns to pay a yearly rent of $500 for a portion of the pier at the foot of Thirty-seventh street, North River, was referred to the Executive Committee. The following petitions were also referred to the committee: From Alexander Mason, for lease of additional space on Pier No. 19 East River; from the Knickerbocker Ice Company, for permission to build offices on the pier at the foot of West Forty-third street; and from J. Walsh to construct a solid pier at his own expense on the easterly side of Corlear's slip. A communication from the Board of Police called attention to the fact that the water-front at the foot of Ninety-sixth street was in need of dredging, and that the property-owners in the vicinity demanded restoration of the usual depth of water. Mr. W. H. Pendleton, President of the North Shore Staten Island Ferry Company, notified the board that the premises at the foot of Whitehall street leased by the company on March 3, 1874, still remain in the possession of other parties having no title to them, while the company continues to pay the rent. In view of this fact, Mr. Pendleton requested that the department take such action as would place the property under the control of the company. The Engineer reported the cost of repairing damaged piers as follows: Pier at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, $3,899 97; No. 38 East River, $2,333 15; at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth street, $786 80. A communication from Controller Green requested an explanation of bills rendered by Gustav Collmeyer & Co. for the following amounts, all contracts with that firm having expired by limitation: $337, $55, $1,589, $5,279 58, and $1,810 32.

RELIEF FROM TAXATION.

CONTROLLER GREEN'S BILL TO LIGHTEN THE TAX FOR 1875—PROPOSITION TO DIVIDE THE APPROPRIATION FOR THE FOURTH AVENUE IMPROVEMENT—HIS COMMUNICATION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The following communication has been transmitted by Controller Green to the Legislature:

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, April 12, 1875.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a bill relative to taxation and appropriations for the support of the Government of the City of New-York, and objects connected therewith:

The appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the year 1875, including the amount required for deficiencies in the product of the tax, call for a rate of taxation equal to 3.03 per cent. on the valuation of 1874. In the present depressed condition of business affairs, this rate of taxation is excessive and oppressive and should, if possible, be reduced. The appropriations include $1,598,767 50 for the Fourth avenue improvement, to be paid from taxation instead of from the proceeds of bonds, the ordinary way of providing means to meet the cost of public improvements.

It is proposed, as this is not properly an ordinary expenditure of the year 1875, to divide the extra charge, and raise in 1875 the sum of $813,767 50, and in the year 1876 the sum of $785,000.

The revenues of the general fund, it is estimated at this date, will exceed the estimate made in December last by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and authority is asked to apply whatever excess there may be in this fund to the reduction of taxation in 1875. If this bill receives the approval of your honorable body, the overburdened tax-payers will be relieved to some extent from the heavy rate of tax which will be required to be levied in the year 1875, and if authority is conferred on some official or body in the City of New-York, who will act solely in the public interest, there is no doubt that other savings can be made this year that will aid in effecting a material reduction of taxation.

The undersigned respectfully asks that this matter may receive the favorable consideration of the Honrable the Legislature.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

AN ECONOMICAL STOCKHOLDER.

THE NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY ENJOINED FROM ISSUING FREE PASSES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS—INJUNCTION GRANTED ON APPLICATION OF A HOLDER OF TEN SHARES OF STOCK.

The following telegram was sent yesterday by the President to the General Superintendent of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company:

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1875.

E. M. Reed, Vice President and General Superintendent New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, Hartford, Conn.:

An injunction has been served on us, by the Superior Court in session at Hartford, prohibiting the company, under a penalty of $20,000, from permitting any officer, member of the Legislature, or servant of any State, or of the United States, or of any town, county, or city in the United States, to travel on any part of our road without the payment of regular fare. Issue orders immediately to all conductors to collect regular fare from all such persons, whether they have passes or not. Under this order it will be necessary for the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and also the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature who come to New-York to receive them, to pay regular fare on their trip to Boston and return, to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the battle of Concord. The injunction has been granted *ex parte* on the application of Henry L. Goodwin, of East Hartford, the owner of ten shares of stock in this company, on the ground that his profits as a stockholder are affected by the issuing of free passes to such persons. His real object, however, is probably to make himself distinguished. Whatever the motive may be I see no way but for us to obey the injunction.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

The following is a copy of so much of the injunction of Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, of Hartford County, Conn., as prohibits the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company from passing officers, &c., of any State, or of the United States, or of any town, county, or city therein:

It is hereby ordered and decreed, and you, the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad Company, the respondent, and all and sundry of your officers, employes, agents, attorneys, and servants, are expressly commanded and informed that you do issue no free passes or complimentary tickets to any member of the General Assembly, or other officer or servant of the State of Connecticut, or of any other State, or of the United States, or of any county, town, or municipal corporation therein, and that you do carry or convey no such member, officer or servant over any part of the line of railroad owned by the respondent, or hired for the respondent's business, save on requiring from them the regular and usual fare or commutation rate for each, always excepting such officers or other persons as are exempted by statute from such payments, and hereof you may not fail under the penalty of $20,000 and of the law.

Dated at Hartford, this second day of April, A. D., 1875.

By order of the Court, C. W. JOHNSON, Clerk.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS P. WENDOVER.

The remains of the late Mr. Thomas P. Wendover, a veteran of the war of 1812, whose death, together with a brief sketch of his life, was published in yesterday's TIMES, were removed from his late residence at 1 P. M. yesterday, and conveyed to the Dutch Reformed Church, Sixth avenue, opposite Amity street. The services in the church were conducted by Rev. Dr. Merritt, the Pastor, and Rev. Mr. Crummelin. Both clergymen spoke of the deceased in terms of high praise. The only veterans present were Gen. Raymond, Col. Abraham Dally, and W. H. Brown. The absence of the others was explained by the fact that some had not heard of the demise of their comrade, while others were compelled by bodily infirmities to remain at home. Among the other persons present at the services were Excise Inspector Thomas J. Wendover, a son of the deceased; Excise Commissioner Stiner, and Inspectors Newburgh, Forbes, Jackson, Terhune, and Costello. It was intended that the veterans should act as pall-bearers, but a sufficient number not being present the performance of that duty devolved upon other friends of the deceased. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

A BADLY LOCATED POLICE COURT.

Yesterday the Second District Police Court, better known as the Jefferson Market Police Court, hitherto held over the old market, corner of Sixth and Greenwich avenues, was transferred to the building on the south-west corner of Washington place and Greene street. It will probably have to occupy these premises for two years, as the new Court-house will scarcely be finished before that time. The locality chosen for the court has always been very respectable and select, and the residents are much annoyed and indignant at the gathering of the crowds of disreputable persons who always assemble in the vicinity of a Police Court, and who yesterday thronged Washington place, idly watching the prison van which stood for hours outside the building, waiting for its load of criminals to be carried to the Tombs, en route for the Island. Commissioner Brennan inspected the premises yesterday, and will make arrangements for having the prisoners taken out by the back way, so that decent people passing through and residing in Washington place may not be offended by the sight. The arrangements in the interior of the court, if it might be so designated, are not at all suited to the purpose.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The strike of the Cuban cigar-makers is still in progress, but is likely to come to a favorable termination for both employer and employed by next week. A party of the strikers recently signified to their former employers their desire to resume work at the reduced rates proposed by the latter. As the members of the Cuban Cigar Manufacturers' Association have pledged themselves not to continue manufacturing while any firm in their society is unable to continue from lack of employes, the President of the association, by request, called a meeting of that body on Wednesday at which it was decided to open their respective manufactories next Monday and engage the services of any of the Cuban journeymen who should present themselves for work at the new tariff, without reference to their previous action.

The journeymen plumbers employed on large contracts are now working nine hours per day. The largest contract in the City at the present time is the plumbing-work in the new Post Office. The contractor, Mr. James M. Heatherton, yesterday stated to a TIMES reporter that he was paying first-class workmen $4, and those of the second class $3 50 per day. On May 1, he says he shall increase the hours of labor to ten hours, at the same rate he is now paying for nine. There were a large number of good workmen in that branch of business out of employment, he said, who would gladly take the work at that price.

THE DISTRICT COURTS.

HOW "CHEAP JUSTICE FOR THE POOR" IS ADMINISTERED.

INSIDE WORKINGS OF THE DISTRICT CIVIL COURTS—HOW MERCHANTS AND SHOP-KEEPERS ARE FLEECED—THE "VIOLATION" OF CORPORATION ORDINANCES—THE CAREER OF JUDGE "TONY" HARTMAN IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT—HOW AN EXECUTION AGAINST "—— M'GOVERN" WAS OBTAINED—THE COURT RECORDS TAMPERED WITH—OTHER CASES.

That the District Courts of this City have long been a scandal upon the administration of justice is notorious. Not even Barnard and Cardozo in the worst days of Ring rule ever caused the amount of extortion and suffering that these tribunals are annually guilty of. The victims of the impeached Judges were mainly wealthy corporations, large real estate owners, and other interests capable of affording them a rich harvest. The sufferers from the District Court corruption comprise the mass of poorer litigants, those whose lack of means compels them to seek redress in what has been denominated with a fine sense of humor, "a means for dispensing cheap justice to the common people." Clerks, mechanics, small shop-keepers, and day laborers are the chief victims of the District Judges and his satellites. Occasionally, when business runs low, some timid rich man is hauled into the arena of "justice" and subjected to as liberal a bleeding as his tormentors think he will bear without carrying his grievances to a higher authority. Deep-rooted corruption exists in every district, and the Judge, in each instance being nominated and elected by a small clique of pot-house politicians, is expected to do the bidding of those who have put him in office. If the pot-house politician or one of his friends wants a favor he invariably gets it. A poor man with an honest claim, but no money to buy his way with, stands no chance at all in the courts, which were theoretically created for his especial benefit. Trial fees, court fees, stenographers' fees, and cost of counsel soon exhaust his scanty savings, and before a decision is reached he is often only too glad to consent to a compromise, whereby he loses four-fifths of what is due him. It is true that the law requires and expressly commands speedy decisions on the part of the Judges, but the law is something of which those gifted individuals have little fear and less knowledge. The courts are usually held three times a week, but if a base-ball match, or a "target shoot," or a clam-bake in which "his Honor" is interested happens to fall on the day fixed for judicial proceedings, the latter and the parties interested in them are invariably the sufferers. One of the greatest offenders in this respect was (and is) Judge Anthony Hartman, of the Fourth District. During the heyday of the late Ring, "Tony," as his cronies call him, did pretty much as he pleased with the legal business before him, and if the Americus Club, or the Blossom Club, or some such association of political intriguers of which "Tony" was an honored member, demanded his time, he was too much of a gentleman to refuse it, even at the expense of a little extra suffering on the part of the unfortunate litigants. Nor was he content with enjoying these stolen holidays alone. If any of the turtle clubs or clam-chowder fraternities wanted a few extra members, with heavy initiation fees, the obliging "Tony" would straightway force his whole retinue of clerks, marshals, interpreters, and attendants to join the societies, and pay their share of the general footing. Since the downfall of the Ring this worthy occupant of the Bench has enjoyed fewer opportunities for peculation, but still manages to secure a small slice of perquisites in addition to his meagre salary of $10,000 per year.

The late Thomas Kivlin, of the Second District, was another jovial soul, who never allowed business to stand in the way of his personal comfort. On one occasion he absented himself from the court-room for six weeks on a stretch, on the plea of "illness," although he was frequently seen driving about the streets in the company of boon companions, and contrived to draw his salary with unfailing regularity. This man knew rather less of law than the suitors who appeared before him, and was utterly destitute of judicial training of any kind. Hartman was admitted to the Bar only six months before his election, and was previously keeper of a lager-beer saloon. He was nominated solely on account of his popularity with the "boys," and is said to have divided his time during the interval before election between Kent's *Commentaries* and a beer keg.

A recital of the frauds and extortions practiced on the poor by these men and their associates would fill volumes. A particularly flagrant case in which Hartman was concerned occured in the Fall of 1871. Some party to a suit in Hartman's court had obtained a judgment against one —— McGovern for $26 and costs. There were a dozen McGoverns in the district, and for a few days the Marshals were puzzled where to find a property-holder of that name sufficiently humble to submit to the loss, and rich enough to sustain it. They finally pitched upon a poor widow woman who kept a small grocery at the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninety-sixth street. Her sign-board bore the name of McGovern, and that was enough for the officers of the court where "cheap justice for the poor" was dispensed. They made a descent on the unfortunate widow, and as her only available property consisted of a little gray pony, with which she carried her goods from the wholesale dealers down town, they seized upon that. The poor woman, who knew nothing of the plaintiff, and of course owed him nothing, denied all knowledge of the debt, and begged piteously to have the pony left and anything else taken in its stead. Her stock, her pigs, her poultry, they might take, she said, but the pony was the only means whereby she could support herself and her little ones. The officers turned a deaf ear to her entreaties, and marched away with their prize. When the Fourth District Court opened the next morning the lawyers in attendance found the woman sitting on the doorstep crying over her loss. She told her story to several of the charitably inclined, who brought a suit in her behalf in the Marine Court. Immediately on filing the complaint, her counsel went to the District Court-room, where they found the judgment made out in the plainest characters against "—— McGovern." A second visit a few weeks later revealed the fact that the Christian name of the plaintiff had been inserted in the blank space, and in different colored ink. They asked Hartman what this addition meant, to which the "Justice" replied with the utmost impudence that he had since ascertained the first name of the woman and had inserted it. When told that he had flagrantly violated the statute which forbids a Judge tampering in any way with the record, he answered that "he didn't care what the law was, he took the responsibility on himself." On the trial it was proved that the woman knew nothing of the plaintiff and had never owed him a cent., and the jury promptly returned a verdict against the prosecutor and Marshal for the full amount and costs. The Judge reserved the papers in the case, included Hartman's altered record, stating that he intended sending them to Grand Jury.

A WIFE'S THROAT CUT IN BULL'S FERRY, N. J.

The usually quiet hamlet of Bull's Ferry, in the extreme northern part of Hudson County, was thrown into a state of great excitement Wednesday evening by the enactment of a tragedy which will probably result in murder. William McHale and his wife resided in a tenement-house known as the "Crystal Palace," located on the brow of the hill, and occupied by about twenty-five families, and bears an extremely bad reputation. McHale, who was employed in the chemical works, was discharged last Monday, and has been on a drunken spree ever since. His wife remonstrated with him, and once or twice they had violent quarrels. On Wednesday night he came home more intoxicated than usual, and his wife commenced her customary remonstrance, which he cut short by knocking her down with a blow from his fist. She regained her feet and attacked him, when a desperate struggle ensued. McHale picked up a heavy wooden chair and struck the woman on the head with it, and knocked her down and commenced kicking her as she lay on the floor. Mrs. McHale struggled to her feet once more, and tried to escape from the room, but was seized by her husband and dragged over to the bureau. There he seized a razor, which he opened, and holding his wife's head back, drew it across her throat, inflicting a deep gash. Mrs. McHale then succeeded in freeing herself, and ran out into the hallway, where she fell fainting to the floor. Some of the other occupants of the house, alarmed by the screams of McHale's little daughter, rushed into the room just in time to save her from the fate which had befallen her mother, as McHale had grasped her by the hair and was flourishing the razor before her face preparatory to cutting her throat. He was seized and disarmed, and immediately taken before Justice Dwyer, and committed to the County Jail. His victim was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, and it was not expected that she would live many hours.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD.

At the meeting of mortgage bondholders of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company on Wednesday, the Chairman was instructed to appoint an Executive Committee of seven to represent the bondholders in proceedings looking to a foreclosure and reorganization. The following are announced as the names of that committee: F. W. Huidekoper, of Meadville, Penn.; T. W. Shannon, of New-York; Chandler Robbins, of New-York; George W. Gill, of Worcester, Mass.; John M. Denison, of Baltimore; A. A. Sumner, of Albany, and —— Hickok, of Homer, N. Y.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE CASE ADJOURNED UNTIL MONDAY.

ILLNESS OF EX-JUDGE FULLERTON, COUNSEL FOR THE PLAINTIFF—HE IS SUFFERING FROM AN ATTACK OF VERTIGO.

Disappointment came to the crowd of spectators in attendance in the Brooklyn City Court-room yesterday. Shortly after 11 o'clock everything seemed ready for the resumption of the trial. The available space in the room was occupied. Judge Neilson was in his place, all the prominent lawyers in the case, with the exception of Mr. Fullerton, were in attendance, and the defendant had taken his seat in the witness chair. Many persons of note were among the visitors. By the side of his Honor were Hon. D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Iowa; Frederick B. Wright, of Walker Bend, Penn.; and Hon. Joseph Potter, of Whitehall, Associate Justice of the New-York Supreme Court. There were also present: Gen. Ward, of New-York; Mr. Slater, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Rev. Mr. Chapman, of Goshen, N. Y.; Rev. N. Maynard of this City; Dr. H. W. Holcombe, of St. Louis; Prof. R. H. S. Peet, of the Annapolis Naval Academy; School Superintendent Andrew McMillan, of Utica; and Prof. S. A. Cookinham, of the same place. Several of Mrs. Tilton's friends, who have been absent for some days, were in attendance, among whom Bessie Turner gained special notice. At 11:45 Mr. Fullerton had not made his appearance, and a whisper went round that he was ill, and that there would be another postponement of the trial. Presently Mr. Beach rose, and the statement which he made to the court justified this surmise. Mr. Fullerton had had an attack of vertigo, and, although in attendance in the ante-room, he felt that he could not proceed without great personal risk. Mr. Beach thought that it would be expedient to adjourn until Monday, but that was a matter which he left entirely to opposing counsel and to the discretion of the court. He would be willing, he said, to proceed himself with the cross-examination, but he had not prepared himself by an examination of the minutes, nor did he feel that the condition of his health would justify his undertaking the task. The acquiescence of the defendant's counsel, expressed by Mr. Evarts, was readily given, and his Honor then ordered an adjournment until Monday morning. The spectators good humoredly laughed at their own disappointment, and possibly speculation took a prospective glance at the possible ailings of counsel and jurors, and all others concerned in the case, when the hot June days shall find them still cooped up in the City Court-room of Brooklyn.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Beach—If your Honor please, I am very much pained to announce that Mr. Fullerton does not feel well enough to proceed with the further examination of Mr. Beecher to-day. He is, as your Honor knows, subject to attacks of vertigo, and has suffered from one of them during the pendency of this trial. He has striven very hard to force himself to a continuation of his duty, and is now in the ante-room, but feels himself in such a condition that he would expose himself to a very serious catastrophe if he should endeavor further to labor in the case to-day. I have consulted with our learned friends on the other side, and they are very cordial and emphatic in the expression of their wish that Mr. Fullerton should consult his own physical condition, and it has been suggested between us whether it would be most proper to adjourn simply for the day, until to-morrow morning, or, as we are near the close of the week, to take a recess to Monday next. My own opinion is that the condition of Mr. Fullerton is such that it would very doubtful whether he would be fit to proceed with the trial to-morrow. I will, however, leave it entirely to the wishes of our learned adversaries and the discretion of your Honor, expressing, however, my strong conviction that it would be desirable on his account to take a recess until Monday next. I would very gladly, Sir, undertake the discharge of his duty, and pursue myself the further examination and endeavor to close it without his presence, but there are two reasons which dissuade me from that course—the first is that I have not prepared myself by examining the minutes of Mr. Fullerton's preparation for the cross-examination, nor do I feel myself that it would be safe for me to undertake that duty.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it is well understood in our profession and by the Bench that a lawyer is under every motive to carry his exertions to the extreme of imprudence and exposure, and I have no doubt that Mr. Fullerton had that disposition. But we cannot on our side be at all insensible to the utter impropriety of a lawyer who finds himself in distress in the progress of a case, and exposed and reduced in strength and health, going on under any extraneous circumstances. It does not advance the cause; it does not improve the prospects of getting through with it, to go on when the result may be serious for him; and, under the circumstances, we think on our side that Mr. Fullerton and his associates should regard, really and entirely, the condition of his health in respect to the length of that adjournment, and should consult that consideration.

The Court—Then we will adjourn to Monday morning at 11 o'clock, gentlemen.

The court was then adjourned.

SENATOR SARGENT.

HIS WELCOME HOME TO CALIFORNIA—HAWAIIAN RECIPROCITY.

Hon. A. A. Sargent, United States Senator from California, was welcomed home to San Francisco on the 7th inst., with civic and military honors. A salute was fired on his arrival, and he was enthusiastically cheered by the crowd on the way to his hotel. Arriving there, after the brief greeting of personal friends was over in response to calls in the street, he appeared on the balcony and was introduced by Mayor Otis. He made a brief speech, in the course of which he referred as follows to the reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiians:

"Scarcely a session of Congress passes but there is legislation fraught with interest to this people. At the recent session there was a measure enacted which I trust will redound peculiarly to the wealth and prosperity of this city and State. [Applause.] England, Germany, and France have made a European mill-pond of the Atlantic. They have been gathering about us in the Pacific. They have taken the Fiji Islands; they have their possessions to the north of us, and they have New South Wales. They are everywhere increasing their influence, their strength, and their power. The Sandwich Islands have become a feeble people—scarcely 50,000 left. They have been diminishing rapidly year by year, and now they have scarcely numbers enough to maintain a form of government. They have been for some time ready to fall into the hands of the first strong power that might take them. For the third time in their and our history, they have appealed to the American people to receive them under its protection, to grant them reciprocity, and to take therefor what amounts to a reversion of their position and their resources. Such statesmen as Marcy and Seward, several years ago, recommended that this country be adopted by the United States. We were not then strong enough in the Pacific. San Francisco, the New-York of the Pacific coast, which now rivals the ancient cities of the world, was then just springing into power. We were not in those days reaching out for the commerce of the Pacific. We had not then, in the proportions since developed, the vast trade of Japan. Now for the third and the last time in the history of this people and nation, they came asking that we would receive them, and that they might receive us. It was a question whether there should be a British fortress at the mouth of the Golden Gate, whether our returning cargoes should be assailed by the enemy's cruisers, or whether there should be a safe harbor at the Sandwich Islands. It was a question whether we should retain the commerce itself or any control whatever of the Pacific. Furthermore, there were vast commercial considerations affecting the interests of this State. Wherever else we buy the products which these islands afford, we pay for them in gold, whether it be in Manila or elsewhere. But we pay to the Sandwich Islands our own products, thereby benefiting the farmer and the artisan. Therefore I desired the treaty to be ratified, that we might have security furnished by the outposts on the Pacific being in our hands, and not in the hands of a foreign power, to be used against San Francisco and this State in the event of war. The treaty has been ratified by appropriate legislation, and I have no doubt that its benefits will soon be marked on the future of the State."

COUNTING THE MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

MR. NEW TO SUPERINTEND THE COUNT HIMSELF—HOW IT WILL BE DONE—THE COIN SIMPLY TO BE WEIGHED—HOW THE RESERVE IS KEPT AND DRAWN UPON—UNCERTAIN WHETHER THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY WILL BE COUNTED SEPARATELY OR IN BUNDLES—THE TIME REQUIRED FOR THE COUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Mr. John C. New, who will succeed Treasurer Spinner at the end of the present fiscal year, has arranged to return to Washington about the middle of June to give his personal attention to counting the money on hand in the Treasury preparatory to assuming responsibility and entering security. The count will be thorough and will embrace an examination of every form of money for which the Treasurer of the United States is held responsible. It will be made under the direction of the Secretary and the immediate supervision of officers detailed from the Secretary's office, the Register's office, and the office of the Treasurer. As this count will be made to fix the legal responsibility for the Treasurer, the outgoing and incoming Treasurers may make such arrangements touching the count as they may deem proper. The new Treasurer is the party more directly interested, and the thoroughness of the count will depend entirely upon him. If he should make the demand, every piece of money, from ten-cent notes to notes of the largest denomination will have to be separately counted. Such a count would involve an immense amount of labor and occupy nearly three months' time.

The coin will probably be weighed and receipted for without special examination. The reserve, which is about $40,000,000, will, it is presumed, be counted and accepted in bundles. The reserve is under the direct custody of three officers detailed respectively from the offices of the Secretary, Treasurer, and Register. It is kept in a safe secured by three locks of different combinations, each of the three officers having charge of the fund being supplied with a key to one lock. Thus the presence of three persons at the same time is necessary to open the safe. These three officers meet daily at 1 o'clock P. M., and if the Treasurer wishes to draw money from this so-called reserve the amount is furnished upon his requisition. The money in reserve is done up in packages of separate denominations, in amounts convenient to the requirements of the daily business of the Treasurer's office, and those packages are not broken until they are transferred to the custody of the Treasurer, and they are not considered in his custody till removed from the safe. A large amount of this reserve is in fractional currency, and should a thorough count of that be demanded by Mr. New it will involve much time and labor. It is expected that he will be satisfied with verifying the amount by packages, and will not require each piece to be handled.

In the ordinary course of business the packages are sent out and receipted for by Sub-Treasurers and bank officers, and a mistake was never known to have occurred in the Treasury count. A count was recently made in the office of the Sub-Treasurer at Philadelphia, by experts detailed from the Treasury Department, and in counting $600,000 paper money, in which were included notes of every denomination, the difference between the books of the office and the experts was found to be one ten-cent note. With such emphatic evidences of accuracy it is not presumed Mr. New will insist upon every package being broken and counted in detail. If he will accept the packages of the reserve and other packages similarly prepared and marked, without requiring a detailed count, the balances of Treasurer Spinner can be verified and transferred in from four to six weeks. It is an open question whether the Treasurer can be legally held responsible for the money locked up in special charge of three officers who have exclusive control of its deposit and issue. The Treasurer's bond is made to cover that fund, but many officers of the department think he would not be held by the courts for any deficiency that might be discovered in that fund as it is at present guarded. It may also be said that it is very doubtful whether it would be possible for any money to be abstracted from that fund.

The last count of the money in the Treasury was made about three years ago, when the defalcation of an employe was suspected, and was made at the request of Treasurer Spinner. It was a very thorough count, and was conducted under the supervision of officers of the Treasury, George W. Riggs, and two or three other bankers of Washington. It revealed the amount of the Johnson-Marden defalcation, which will be sufficiently recalled without further mention. Gen. Spinner was personally responsible for the amount, but he was relieved of the loss by special act of Congress. The business of the Treasury will suffer no inconvenience by the coming count. Before the 1st of July, when Mr. New will assume the duties of Treasurer, sufficient progress will have been made in counting to enable him to continue the public business without any interruption. Whatever inconvenience may be experienced will result from changing the system of accounts which Gen. Spinner has introduced, and which prevails in the office of the Treasurer. That system may be changed by Mr. New, and until the other bureaus of the Treasury Department become familiar with the new order of things there may be some clerical inconveniences, but these will not be felt outside the department. The various bureaus charged with the manufacture, issue, and redemption of money will so direct their operations from now until the transfer is made as to expedite as much as possible that work.

THE WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA—EXPLANATION OF THE DISTURBANCES AT ST. THOMAS IN THE EAST—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 7.—In explanation the rumors of disturbances in St. Thomas, in the East, (in consequence of which the Governor sent a vessel of war and marines from the guard-ship,) it appears that an engine on the road, a few days before Good Friday, let off some sparks, and these alighting on one of the cane pieces on Winchester estate, set fire to the cane, and gave to the excited mind of the white residents an idea that the "general firing of estates at Easter" had already commenced, and some of them sought protection on board vessels then lying in the harbor. The negroes were enjoying their holidays, and as no work was being proceeded with, every little noise or excitement was regarded with alarm. The panic has subsided, and the estate laborers are at work.

The negroes who went on board the schooner Winchester to broach rum, and caused the destruction of that vessel by fire, have been discovered, but no one believes there was any intentional burning, the rum catching fire by the incautious application of a light. The gun-boat and marines have returned to Port Royal, and the Magistrates have now assembled to discover who originated these reports.

A couple of Clyde-built steamers are to arrive here very shortly for trading round the island.

A company has been started, with $50,000 capital, for the construction of a street-car railway to run through the city to the villages in its vicinity.

The cable between Santiago de Cuba and Barbados was cut yesterday for repairs at Cienfuegos, preparatory to laying the second cable, which has arrived out in the cable steamer Hooper. The suspension of traffic will probably last for a week, after which there will be two cables in operation.

HAYTI—A FRENCH STEAM-SHIP ASHORE—OPENING OF THE LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER—DISTURBED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The French steamer La Fontaine has got ashore at Port-au-Prince, and her cargo is damaged.

The English gun-boats are both in Port-au-Prince, making a demand on the Haytian Government for reclamations which they have hitherto failed to pay.

The Legislative Chamber, which was to have opened on April 1, will not assemble until Sept. 20.

The Spring rains have already set in, and there are excellent prospects for the coming coffee crop.

Affairs are very much disturbed. Several persons have fled to the British and American Consulates for protection, and they remain there for the present safe against arrest by the Government.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

TOPICS OF THE SEASON.

HOLY WEEK—A TARDY SPRING—LOST POMPS OF THE CHURCH—NEW SCHEMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, March 29, 1875.

Holy week has ended the Lent season, and the indifferent, if not profane Romans, have now no special demands made upon them to observe sacred days. They have also been left, as for the past four years, without the Easter benediction. A great many visitors are here, and you run your nose against a brace of English conventional whiskers at the turn of every corner. Protestants, as well as Catholics, have a curiosity to see the Pope, and they go to the Vatican for that purpose in crowds. Indeed, one day last week, the throng was so great that Pius IX., instead of a reception, held a sort of review in one of the spacious corridors of the palace. His Holiness addressed the mustered forces in French; but instead of presenting arms, one of the ladies of the party—an American—stepped out of the ranks and asked the favor of kissing the Pope's hand, which, with characteristic gallantry, was at once conceded. Another, a gentleman, thanked his Holiness for not leaving out the United States in the recent nomination of Cardinals of various nationalities. For the rest, the Pope in his speech, advised the company, instead of dwelling too much in sorrow upon the lost Church shows, to magnify what is really essential in religion.

A TARDY SPRING.

The weather is still nipping cold, and fires are as necessary as in January. The mountains are covered with snow, and the winds that sweep over them come to us tempered with the sharpness of higher latitudes. The blossoms come out timidly, and the ground sends out no fresh odor of Spring. Indeed, there is no Spring in this latitude of Rome, at least such as gives delight to the season of apple-blossoms in certain parts of America. The fields have none of the fresh smell of the virgin earth. The ground has been turned over so many times, and mixed with crumbling vines, watered with the sweat and blood of thirty centuries, that its fertility is that of the grave-yard rather than that of the exuberant force of primitive nature. It is supposed that fevers are most common here; but pulmonary and bronchial maladies are much more prevalent. The Americans have reason enough to be satisfied with their own climate, with its varied gradations through so many parallels of latitude, and what they have to learn is to enjoy it without abusing it. A large part of the physical ills put to the account of the climate, are due to the bad habits of the people themselves. We see, every, year floating by here, shoals of American invalids—principally males. There are also a great many specimens of another class; those not suffering from any particular disease, but broken down in vigor and grown prematurely old. They are sallow, wrinkled, and withered, and seem like the windfall fruit which we see lying under the trees in the orchard, shriveled and worm-eaten, with no pleasant look or savor. When will Americans learn the art of life—the art of keeping quiet, and enjoying with moderation—many years prolonged—the abundance of good things with which Nature has blessed the nation?

LOST POMPS OF THE CHURCH.

As for the Easter pomps of St. Peter's, there is no sign yet of their meditated revival. The Basilica has lost its interest as the theatre for spectacles, and people now go to see the building as a wonderful work of engineering, of architectural skill, and decorative art; just as before long travelers will go to see the colossal bridge of the East River, as another of the extraordinary results of man's ingenuity and courage in material achievement. With the abolition of the Easter function in St. Peter's, the temptation which drew many foreigners away from their own places of worship is removed, and yesterday morning the quarter of the Piazza del Popolo gate was unusually thronged.

Parliament is taking a short vacation, after the labors of two months, which have not put a very severe strain upon what force it is possessed of. The Minister has lately made a financial statement for the year upon which we have entered. The estimated receipts are 1,338,000,000 of francs, and the expenditure 1,503,000,000. The deficit, according to this finding, is 165,000,000 of francs. A few months back Signor Minghetti tried to make the country believe that the income would fall short but 55,000,000, and we stated at the time that everybody knew that it must be two or three times that. The sum of $300,000,000 is a great deal of money for a Government like this to cost. Nearly two-thirds of the income goes to meet the expenses of the Department of Finance itself, or the interest on the public debt and connected charges. Although the prospect does not brighten for the future of debt and taxation, the public funds have not for some time stood so well on the market, the quotations in Italy being as high as 78. The premium on gold has fallen, and now stands at about eight per cent. On the whole, matters do not seem to be growing worse, and if the country can be kept out of war, the not very robust Finance Minister will be able to limp along. All the world except the Pope is clapping and cheering the country on, and giving it what is called "moral support."

NEW ENTERPRISES.

The present sensation here, as you so well know, is the Tiber and Mediterranean seaport projects. The fever seems destined to have its run, like any other distemper. The doctors are already differing over the issue, which is the best assurance that the scheme will have a fatal ending. A plan which had for its declared object to confer positive benefit upon Rome threatens to fall to the very vulgar level of a speculative enterprise for the advancement of private ends. The stronger party is concentrating its force upon the Fiumicino port project, willing to let the Agro-Romano improvement have but a small share of the benefit of whatever funds may be raised. The Prince Torlonia is heart and soul with the Fiumicino enterprise, and is pushing it on with the weight of his great influence. When it is known that he owns the whole territory for miles around the site of the proposed port, a reason is found for the patriotic interest—in the language of some of the journals—which he takes in the scheme. Should the harbor ever be constructed, it might be called Torlonia, and thus a new gratification would be added to many flattering testimonials which the Prince has already conferred upon himself. From any present sign, one does not see that much, if anything, will come for some time of this Garibaldi project. There is much else of pressing need for which the capital can only be found with the greatest difficulty.

CHINESE BLISS.

A clergyman in San Francisco enjoyed on the 7th inst. the unaccustomed felicity of uniting two natives of the Flowery Land in the silvery bonds of wedlock. Sam Ye and Ah Toy were the names of the happy couple, who still, after the fashion of their country, preserve intact their respective patronymics. After the consummation of the marriage service the bride and bridegroom adjourned to the residence of a friend, where a number of guests were assembled to honor the occasion. A festive time followed, the bride, in a dress of sky-blue, with rings upon her ankles and her ebon locks done up in tallow, being of course the centre of attraction. She was exceedingly affectionate. Being asked by a Caucasian interloper if she loved her newly-acquired husband, she warmly answered, "You bet: me heap likee Sam; he welly good Chinaman." Sam, too, was as happy as a hoodlum with a new pair of high-heeled boots, and, as the guests departed, said with a smile half a yard long to the above-mentioned interloper, "You sabee Sam cute; allee same Melican man—heap catchem wife ebery time."

NEW-JERSEY'S COLLEGES AND SEMINARIES.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Princeton (N. J.) Theological Seminary will be held in the oratory of the building on Saturday of next week, at which time the students will be dismissed with an address by Rev. Dr. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, or by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, and the annual sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Joseph J. Duryea, or, in case of his failure, by Rev. Dr. J. O. Murray, of this City. The Alumni Association will meet the ensuing Tuesday, when statements and remarks will be presented on the condition and interests of the seminary, on the Necrological report, and of reminiscences and experiences of members. The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest, and a large gathering of friends and former students of the institution is expected. The building and grounds are to be materially improved; the chapel has already been thoroughly and tastefully refitted, and the old seminary edifice is to be altered at an expense of above $20,000, which has been supplied by the generosity of a well-known contributor. Brown Hall is also to be improved, and a new building is to be erected for lecture and other public rooms; besides these the grounds are to be tastefully laid out. The funds to meet these expenses are the result of a generous response to the appeal to friends to make provisions for the care of the buildings and grounds, the enlargement of the library and other current expenses by contributions of $100 per annum. Among additions to this library it is announced are some very rare and costly publications; useful apparatus for instruction, particularly in the department of sacred antiquities, Assyrian history and archæology, which, under the influence of recent discoveries, are daily becoming more important to the Biblical student; a complete collection of works relating to these subjects, and photographs of the Assyrian objects in the British Museum. Arrangements are also making to obtain from the East a carefully-selected series of articles illustrative of Oriental life and manners, such as may serve to throw light upon the statements or allusions of Scripture. Excursion tickets are to be sold for members to attend the exercises.

In the college the gentlemen to conduct the honors of Class Day and the annual Commencement have been selected. Mr. John S. Pearson, of this City, an alumnus of the college, has just given to the library a very large collection of pamphlets, papers, and especially books, containing the literature of the late civil war. As these are largely Northern, Mr. Vinton, the librarian, has addressed a circular to Southern Alumni for additional contributions from their sections; so that the future historian of the conflict may find at Nassau Hall as fine a collection of material for his purposes as at any other place. Mr. Vinton has just completed a course of instructive lectures on "The Causes of the American Revolution and the Events Immediately Preceding the Declaration of Independence."

The Rutgers Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick is one of the fountains for the supply of ministers of the Reformed Church, and the General Synod of that body has control of it. Some time since a sum of money was given to provide for an annual series of "Vedder Sermons" on "Modern Infidelity," and they will be delivered this year by the venerable Prof. Tayler Lewis, commencing next Monday evening. The subjects to be treated are: I. The Fearfulness of Atheism. II. The Denial of the Supernatural. III. Cosmical Objection to the Scriptures, Astronomical and Geological. Part 1. Worlds in Space. IV. Cosmical Objections. Part 2. Worlds in Time. V. The Kingdom of God, or the Greatness of the Bible Theism as compared with the Physical or Philosophic view of the Kosmos. These lectures are also to be published as a valuable contribution to theological literature.

YALE REUNION IN CINCINNATI.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM PROF. DANA—WHAT IS BEING DONE FOR SCIENCE AT YALE.

The Yale Club of Cincinnati held its eleventh annual reunion on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., Prof. Thacher, of the college, being present as a guest. A pleasant speech was made by Prof. Thacher, describing the present condition of the college; and letters were read from ex-President Woolsey, President Porter, and Prof. Dana. We append the letter of Prof. Dana, which contains matters of interest to the friends of Yale:

YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, April 9, 1875.

My Dear Mr. Brown, and all Yale Friends in Cincinnati:

The invitation I have received to be present at your next meeting finds me with my old excuse—a head that cannot stand the excitement. The other request I will endeavor to comply with, although there is little that is startling to relate. Science at Yale, about which you especially inquire, is making progress, but not with so long strides as in past years. The Scientific School cannot boast of accessions to its teachers or to its funds, but, in number of students, it is gaining rapidly in the Academic Department. A Freshman class, the current year, of eighty-eight, shows both that the school was a greatly needed expansion of the system of education here, and also that the instructors in the school, who have been carrying out this expansion, have been faithful in their work and fully up to the demands of the times. Such growth in numbers of students is unfortunately growing also in poverty, for increasing the number of students creates a demand for more teachers and larger accommodations, and thus adds nearly half more to the expenses than to the funds of the school. The Faculty of the school feel sorely this state of need, but I hope that the prosperity which occasions it will make friends for the institution and the University who will see that means are supplied to enable the school to keep up its high standard. The most obvious show of progress in science just now to be seen at Yale is exhibited in the grand structure in process of erection, which we call the "Peabody Museum." The wing of the building now going up has a front on Elm of 100 feet, and on High street, (west side of High,) of 115 feet, and will have a height to the eaves of 72 feet. It is now one-third of the way up.

Of still greater scientific importance is the increase in our collections through the vast energy and free-flowing generosity of Prof. Marsh. It is not usual for a Professor to feel much like spending thousands annually for the institution which leaves it for him to pay his own salary. Yet, that is the case here. It would be well for us if the latter part of the statement just made—that about the salary—were not true. Within the year Prof. Marsh has had an offer from Harvard of the chair made vacant by the death of Prof. Jeffries Wyman, with a salary I believe, of $4,000. He declined it, being not willing to desert old Yale. Prof. Marsh has made for us a wonderful collection of fossil vertebrates from all parts of the world, but very largely from our own Western Territories. They include many American beasts before unheard of, from species as large as elephants down to those smaller than mice; six-horned rivals of the rhinoceros, and others, two-horned and no horned; four-toed and three-toed horses, besides the more modern-like one-toed, and one species of horse smaller than a young kid; sea-serpents fifteen to seventy-five feet long; flying dragons, with a spread of wing twenty to twenty-five feet; birds, or at least one, with real teeth in socket, instead of simple bills, and so on—a long series of strange creatures that once had the American continent all to themselves when there was no man to molest. By the Summer of 1875 we hope to have the specimens arranged in the Peabody Museum, and you are all invited to come and see for yourselves.

The Academic Department keeps on pretty much in the old rut, and hence there is little to report. With regard to the introduction of optional studies, you may know that we are principled against miscellaneous optionals, but believe in a judicious system of optional courses of study, at least for Seniors and Juniors. Our President recognizes this, for he told President Eliot, of Harvard, since last Commencement, that we are "drifting toward optional courses." But unfortunately these optional courses are still wholly prospective, not a step having been taken toward them; and all the optionals we have are in fact miscellaneous optionals. For example, we have in the Junior year optionals, for the first term, between the calculus and Latin, and, the third term, between the calculus and Greek, and nothing afterward either in mathematics or classics. Moreover, not one in twenty of the students cares for the calculus, or gets any good out of it, and it is a forced option, therefore, if option and compulsion are compatible. Thus we have in the course what we are principled against, miscellaneous optionals, if rightly called optionals at all, and nothing that falls in with the Yale principle of optional courses. One step of progress—though an accident as far as any plan was concerned—has been taken which I hope may be the beginning of a succession of them. Mr. James K. Thacher, tutor of the Juniors, was allowed to follow his desires with the class, in substituting zoology for meteorology—he urging that he knew more of the former, (having taken a full course in that department in the Scientific School since graduation,) than the latter. And it has been a great success. If continued, as I hope and think it will be, it will be pretty sure to hasten on the longed-for era of Senior and Junior optional courses.

I understand that Prof. Thacher will be present at your alumni gathering, and I will therefore stop, to leave something for him to say.

With a greeting to the Yale Alumni at Cincinnati, your friend and theirs. JAMES D. DANA.

THE SUIT AGAINST EX-GOV. NOYES.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic* says: "One of the most flagrant political outrages ever perpetrated in Ohio was the prosecution of ex-Gov. Noyes, in Hamilton County, in the midst of a campaign in which he was the leader of the Republican Party, on a false charge of robbing the Treasury. The case was recently dismissed. Everybody knew at the time that there was nothing in it. The Democratic Party of Ohio—as a party—is a very bad institution, and it will be very disastrously defeated next October."

MOURNING IN CHINA.

WEEPING FOR THE DEAD EMPEROR.

THE ORDERS UNDER WHICH THE CELESTIALS CONDUCTED THEIR SORROWS—RED TAPE AND ETIQUETTE IN THE MIDDLE KINGDOM.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal, under date Feb. 18, as follows:

"On the 1st of February the Chinese were informed, by an official notification posted at the doors of the *yamêns*, that their Emperor had sped upward on a dragon to be a guest on high, and were instructed how to comport themselves during the allotted period of mourning for his departure. For twenty-seven days mourning clothes are to be universally worn by officials and people; for 100 days they are all to go unshaven, and for the same period music and theatrical performances are forbidden. For one year in the case of officials, and for one month in that of the people, no marriages may occur. High officials are to refrain from acts of public worship in the temples; for twenty-seven days the official seals are put into mourning by the use of blue instead of red ink; the color of the official visiting cards has been changed from red to a sort of saffron; the official *yamêns* are hung with mourning; official visiting is stopped, and gloom is supposed to pervade all the eighteen Provinces of China Proper and the various tributary kingdoms.

The *E-chao*, or valedictory address of the late Emperor, a translation of which I embodied in my last letter, is sent to all the chief places in the Empire, and the officials are supposed to go out into the suburbs to receive it, kneeling and lamenting. Even the King of Corea and the chiefs of other dependencies of the Empire are included in the programme. Envoys are sent to them also with copies of the message, and they are supposed to receive it dressed in mourning clothes; no music is allowed at the ceremony, and the Envoys are prohibited from appearing at any banquet during their stay. For three days the officials of every city in the Empire go to the temples and wail aloud for the death of their sovereign.

Such is the programme established by custom, and, so far as the officials are concerned, it is observed. The people obey it in its main points, but are less rigid. The new year is with them a season of much festivity, but this year they have been singularly quiet. Ordinarily the streets are full of people in gorgeous costume, intent on making a round of visits; feasting goes on in every house, and day and night are made hideous by the continual sound of gongs and crackers. Chinese New-Year's day fell this year on the 6th of February, but very little difference from an ordinary day was observable. The holiday day was kept, but of open festivity, noise, and rejoicing there was none. I have not, however, observed many mourning dresses nor many unshaven heads.

The brunt of the mourning is, of course, supposed to fall on the young Emperor, but it all evaporates in his case, as Chinese morality too often does, in high-flown edicts. He is supposed to wear mourning for twenty-seven months, as a son for a father, but after being duly importuned by the Princes and high officials of his court, he yields to their wishes, and promises to content himself with a like number of days. This is a regular routine, and might almost seem redundant to a European mind, but not so in China. It is custom, and custom must be observed. Let me give you a specimen of these documents.

First, in the *Gazette* of Jan. 17 appears a reply to the first of these memorials. His Majesty replies as follows:

'The grief which his Majesty feels is so profound, and the gratitude he owes is so immense, that life-long mourning would itself be insufficient to discharge his obligation. He cannot bring himself to abate any portion of the three years of mourning, which are, indeed, imposed by the ancient ritual. The official body and the people will observe the regulations heretofore in force, but his Majesty will continue to wear the mourning garb for three years.'

The Princes, however, lost no time in presenting a second remonstrance, and the *Gazette* of the 21st of January contains the reply:

'It appears that on the decease of the Emperors Kia K'ing, Tao Kwang, and Hien Fêng, the entreaty of the Ministers of the day prevailed over similar resolutions on the part of the successors to the throne, and His Majesty, profound as is the grief he feels, does not feel justified in disregarding the ancestral precedent. He will, therefore, wear the full mourning garb of white for 100 days and plain robes for twenty-seven months. Let not the Princes and Ministers obtrude further solicitations on this subject.'

I believe, however, that it is expected they will 'importune' more, when His Majesty will agree to restrict himself to the twenty-seven days observed by the rest of the officials.

In order to appreciate all this properly you must remember that the supposed writer of these effusions is a child of three or four years old—whose leading idea, thus far, since his exaltation, has been grief at the loss of his mother. The poor little fellow was separated from her for ever when he was carried to the Palace, and is being taught to regard the old Empresses-Dowager as his new parent. He is said to be very far from appreciating the change, and to pass the greater part of his time in tears. However, the farce must be played out, and literary performers are abundant in China. Witness the following decree, in which the child is supposed to fix the date for his own coronation:

'The Board of Ceremonies has memorialized Us respecting the day for Our enthronement and the ceremonial attending the announcement of Our accession. On perusal of this, Our grief has been revived anew with added poignancy; but, considering how His Majesty now departed hath given over to Our keeping the glorious ancestral heritage, We have been moved to consent to the request. Let the coming year be the first of the reign Kwang Sü, and let the great ceremonial of the enthronement and proclamation be proceeded with at 5 A. M. on the 20th day of the first Moon, (the 25th of Feb.,) the auspicious day selected by the Astronomical Board. Let all preparations be reverently made in conformity with former usage by the proper departmnets.'

The Emperor has not, however, the stage to himself. The Pekin *Gazette* teems with conventional edicts regulating ceremonies and expressing agonies of grief. Take the following memorial, for instance, from the Prince of Chun (the father of the young sovereign.) The Prince, after expatiating on the devoted loyalty which inspired him toward his late Majesty, proceeds to state that:

'On gazing upon the imperial features after decease, his vitals were rent with the agony of grief, and his strength failed him utterly. He nevertheless strove to bear up for the more effectual discharge of his duty, when he was suddenly overwhelmed by the news that their Majesties, by their benign mandate, had chosen his son to be successor to the throne. Stupefied by this intelligence, he became entirely helpless, and when carried to his home he remained trembling and agitated, as though bereft of reason or as one in a dream. The complaints under which he has hitherto labored have been revived in consequence, and he is compelled to throw himself on the merciful consideration of their Majesties the Empresses, whom he entreats to grant him the indulgence which can alone permit him to prolong his days, and allow him, wasted and useless in his rank though he be, to continue in existence on the face of the earth. He entreats, at the same time, that his double allowance as an Imperial Prince may be withdrawn.'

All this, again, is pure routine, and means that as the Prince cannot do homage to his own son, he is obliged to resign all his court appointments. The Dowager-Empresses reply in an appropriate strain, grant him a month's holiday for the restoration of his health, insist on his retaining at least his patent of Imperial Prince, and order that the double monetary allowance be continued in recognition of past political services.

Then there were memorials from the Board of Astronomy fixing an auspicious day for the issue of the manifesto announcing the decease of the late Emperor; from the Grand Council with reference to the guards to be in attendance on the Imperial coffin; decrees from the Empresses appointing a commission of high dignitaries to select a fitting spot for a mausoleum; exempting the new Emperor's uncle from certain acts of homage, and even bestowing a gratuity of half a guinea each upon the guards who escorted him to the palace. In such minutiæ are the officials and people supposed to be interested where the Son of Heaven is concerned.

WHEAT IN THE WEST.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* of the 12th inst. says: "Notwithstanding the severe Winter which has been experienced, the Spring bids fair to be as early and favorable for seeding as usual. The great depth to which the frost extended will prove beneficial to the soil, mellowing it up to a great depth, and leaving it in fine condition for the plow and drag. Farmers have begun plowing and sowing, and if the weather is favorable, as it now promises to be, the greater part of the wheat crop will be in the ground by the 25th inst., which will be earlier than last year by a week or two. From all we can learn we judge that the area of land sown to wheat this Spring will not exceed, and probably will not equal, that of last year. There are several facts connected with prices which support this conclusion. Wheat has been unusually low for the last six or eight months, and it has not proved a remunerative crop; while corn, oats, and barley have for a year past borne a higher price than usual, and pork has proved more remunerative than for many years. The natural tendency of these facts will be to turn the attention of farmers from wheat to these latter crops. From reports in our exchanges, we are led to conclude that the Winter wheat crop is not likely to reach the average yield in the North-west. In northern Indiana it is said to be in promising condition, on the whole, while in Michigan the reports, so far as received, are unfavorable to an average crop. In those portions of Illinois where Winter wheat is raised, the reports are, for the most part, to the effect that the crop was badly damaged by the severe cold. Some fields are reported in promising condition, while more are said to be partially or wholly killed. About the same report comes from Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota; although in the last two States named very little Winter wheat was sown. In Kansas the crop is said to be promising, and in Wisconsin there are said to be some good fields, although the area sown is confined to the timbered regions, and is not large, and has not been for years. We are inclined to the opinion that north of Indiana and Central Illinois, the Winter wheat crop will hardly reach the average yield. Where the fields were protected from severe winds by timber and covered with snow the yield will undoubtedly be good, if the season henceforward is favorable; but in open country the Winter has been so severe as to leave little hope of much of a harvest. In regard to the crop of Spring wheat we apprehend that, while the area sown may be less, the yield per acre will be larger than last year, and that the aggregate crop will be about the same. The prices, then, for the year would principally depend upon the condition of the foreign market. It is early yet to predict with any sort of confidence what will be the general average of prices of wheat for the year to come, yet we will hazard the opinion that it will be higher than for the last ten months, and this opinion is based principally on the anticipation of a greater foreign demand for American wheat the coming year than for the past."

FINE ARTS.

ART SALE.

THE FORCE COLLECTION

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,

NO. 82 5TH AV.

The well-known collection of John C. Force, (deceased,) of Brooklyn, to be sold on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, April 21, 22, and 23, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,

AUCTIONEER.

ART EXTRAORDINARY.

MR. DANIEL A. MATHEWS begs to announce that his next sale of PAINTINGS BY AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS, THE FINEST COLLECTION EXHIBITED DOWN TOWN THIS SEASON, will take place AT THE MATHEWS GALLERY, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, April 16 and 17, at 12 o'clock each day. Now on exhibition.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

ART SALE.

Executor's sale of paintings belonging to the estate of the late Edward McDemott, the well-known dealer and restorer of pictures. This collection, together with a number of works from private parties, are now on free exhibition at No. 845 Broadway, and will be sold this (Friday) evening, April 16, at 8 o'clock. Also a number of important works by W. L. Sontag, together with some fine engravings to be sold on Saturday, April 17, at 11 o'clock. By order of Wm. C. Conner, Sheriff.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.,) A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap. SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A BRILLIANT TONED 7 1-4 OCTAVE, four round cornered, carved-leg Bradbury pianoforte, used eight months, cost $1,000, for $300; stool, cover, music-cabinet, and box for shipping. Also, two parlor suits, in satin, cost $900, for $450. Bedroom suits, carpet, &c., for less than half cost; used by private family six months. Call at private residence No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., New-York City.

GREAT SALE OF NEW PIANOS AT HALF ORIGINAL PRICE.—$800 piano, with stool and cover, at $275; uprights and squares, $125, $150, $200, $300, &c. CHAMBERS & SON, No. 306 4th av., Association Building.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

IN A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY SCHOOL, where music is a leading study and French the language of the house, a little girl would be received on favorable terms, as class-mate to an intelligent child under twelve. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 7, Babylon, Long Island.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—This school, finely located, in Southern Berkshire, will receive boys under thirteen on very moderate terms. JAMES BIRD, A. M., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

FAMILIES AND SCHOOLS DESIRING competent teachers will find them by applying to Mrs. Mitchell's Teacher's Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st.

STEAM-BOATS.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 10th..10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th...9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th...1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 14th.1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 15th..2:30 P. M.	Friday, 16th......2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 17th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th......7:00 A. M.
Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th....7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, CONNECTING with Rondout and Oswego Railroad, landing at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Highlands, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus. The steam-boat

THOMAS CORNELL

will make her first trip on THURSDAY, April 15, inst., and will run regularly every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, leaving foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—ONE OF the splendid steamers of this evening line, DREW, ST. JOHN, or DEAN RICHMOND, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Co., No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Low fare. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday, excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M. Fare, 75c., deck; cabin, $1 25. Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINE UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 44 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, April 15, 1875.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under name of COOKE & COULTON, for the transaction of a banking and general commission business in Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and miscellaneous securities.

SIDNEY E. COOKE.
FRED. C. COLTON.

PERSONAL.

IRELAND.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

Mr. JAMES COMPTON, or CAMPTON, eldest son of Mr. John Compton, or Campton, formerly of Dungonnel, in the County of Antrim, and whose brother, Rev. John Compton, or Campton, died at Rhaloo, near Larne, in said county, is requested to communicate without delay with Messrs. DICKINSON & CUSACK, Solicitors, No. 66 Stephens green, Dublin, Ireland.

IF GEORGE MAXWELL BRISBY, SON OF William and Maria Brisby, late of Petersfield, in the County of Hants, who served on board her Majesty's ship Asia as a stoker, under, it is believed, the name of "Tom Marsh," and who was seen at Portsmouth about seven years ago, will apply to me, the undersigned, the solicitor to the Executors of the will of the late Maria Brisby, he will hear of something to his advantage.

Dated this 1st day of April, 1875.

JOSEPH SOAMES, Petersfield, Hants, England.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMEDY ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & Co. and J. C. WELLS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1875.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock noon, the thirty-first day of May next, for furnishing by contract, for four years from the first day of July, 1875, such quantities of mail-bags as may, from time to time, be required and ordered, of the description following, to wit:

CLASS A.—LEATHER MAIL-POUCHES,

adapted to railroad, steam-boat, and wheel conveyances, of sizes as follows:

SIZE No. 1.—Forty-eight inches in length and sixty inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 3.—Thirty-six inches in length and forty-two inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 4.—Thirty inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 5.—Twenty-six inches in length and twenty-eight inches in circumference.

The body of these pouches is to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing, for sizes numbered 1 and 2, not less than eight ounces, and for the smaller sizes not less than seven ounces to the square foot; the bottoms, handles, and flaps to be of good skirting leather, well tanned, and the seams to be well and strongly secured with the best tinned iron rivets and burs or washers, the latter not more than one inch apart.

Each of the leather pouches contracted for is to be provided with a metallic label case or holder, like those now in the service, or of any equally good or of any better pattern; and separate proposals, with samples, will be received and considered for such quantities of label cases as may from time to time be required and ordered, separately from and in addition to those attached to the pouches which may be contracted for.

CLASS B.—MAIL-CATCHER POUCHES.

SIZE.—Thirty-six inches in length and thirty-six inches in circumference, to be made of closely woven cotton duck, impervious to rain.

Each of these pouches is to have a leather drawing-strap and buckle so attached and arranged that it may be contracted or pursed up in the middle when hung upon the crane from which it is taken by the catcher on a passing mail car.

Each of these pouches is also to have a handle at the bottom and top, consisting of a wrought-iron ring, (galvanized,) one-fourth of an inch in diameter of metal and one and three-fourths inches in diameter of its inclosed space.

CLASS C.—LEATHER HORSE MAIL-BAGS,

adapted to conveyance by horseback.

SIZE No. 1.—Body forty-eight inches in length in longest part and twenty-one inches in width in the widest parts and twelve inches across the narrowest part or middle.

Ends or bottoms, (of elliptical form,) twenty-six inches in length in the longest parts and fourteen inches wide at the widest part.

SIZE No. 2.—Body forty-five inches in length in the longest part, eighteen inches in width at the widest parts, and eleven and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.

Ends or bottoms twenty-four inches in length at the longest part and twelve inches wide at the widest part.

SIZE No. 3.—Forty-two inches in length at the longest part, sixteen inches in width at the widest parts, and ten and a half inches across the middle or narrowest part.

Ends or bottoms twenty inches in length at the longest parts and ten inches wide at the widest parts.

Each bag is to have two suitable loops, rings, straps, and buckles, so made and arranged as to connect it with the stirrup-straps of a saddle.

These bags are to be made of good and substantial bag-leather, well tanned, weighing for the body not less than seven and for the bottoms not less than eight ounces, to the square foot; the seams, if sewed, to be made with a welt and secured strongly with wax-thread stitches; or if made wholly or in part with rivets, to be so done as to chafe neither horse nor rider.

CLASS D.—JUTE CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.

SIZE No. 1.—Forty-three inches in length and sixty-two inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 2.—Forty-one inches in length and forty-eight inches in circumference.

SIZE No. 3.—Thirty-two inches in length and thirty-eight inches in circumference.

The sacks of size No. 1 are to be made of closely woven jute canvas, weighing not less than sixteen ounces to the yard of thirty-one and a half inches width, each thread of the warp to be composed of two spun yarns twisted together, weighing one ounce to at least sixty yards, and each thread of the woof to be a single spun yarn weighing one ounce to at least seventy-eight yards.

The sacks of size No. 2 are to be made of jute canvas weighing not less than nine ounces to the yard of twenty-four and a half inches width, with warp and woof the same as described for size No. 1.

The sacks of size No. 3 are to be made of much thinner canvas, weighing not less than four and a half ounces to the yard of nineteen and a half inches.

The sacks of sizes Nos. 1 and 2 are to be made with a tabling or hem at the top two inches wide, upon which a sufficient number of eyelets, at least ten to the former and eight to the latter, are to be well wrought, and those of size No. 3 are to have a tabling or hem at the top of at least half an inch, without eyelets or grummets.

CLASS E.—COTTON CANVAS MAIL-SACKS.

SIZE No. 1.—Of same dimensions as size No. 1 of jute, to be made of cotton duck weighing at least twelve and a half ounces to the yard of twenty-two inches width; each thread of the warp and of the woof being composed of three spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 118 yards to the ounce, and the latter at least 124 yards to the ounce.

The tabling or hem to be one and three-quarter inches wide, with at least ten well-wrought eyelets.

SIZE No. 2.—Of same dimensions as jute sack No. 2, and of the same material as described for cotton canvas sack of size No. 1.

Tabling or hem to be one and three-quarters inches wide, with eight eyelets, well wrought, thereon.

SIZE No. 3.—Of the same dimensions as jute sack No. 3, to be made of cotton canvas, weighing at least eight ounces to the yard of twenty-eight inches width; each thread of the warp and woof being composed of two spun yarns twisted together, the former measuring at least 330 yards to the ounce, and the latter at least 220 yards to the ounce.

All of the above-described mail-bags, of every class, are each to have "U. S. Mail" (with number of its size) stenciled upon them in large black letters and figures; the canvas sacks to be so marked both inside and outside.

Proposals must be made separately and unconditionally for each class of mail-bags, specifying exactly the price of each size.

No proposal will be considered which is not accompanied with a sample of every article bid for, showing the construction, size, and quality of materials and workmanship proposed to be furnished.

The construction of the mouth or opening of each of the pouches and bags of classes A, B, and C, must be such as will admit of its being locked with a padlock, and when so locked will secure its contents from any abstraction that may be attempted without opening the lock, or without any traceable mark of violence left upon the bag or pouch.

No model nor particular device for that object is prescribed; the skill and ingenuity of bidders, hereby invited, being expected to supply by their specimens suitable modes of construction from which the best and cheapest for the purpose can be selected.

Suitable improvements or modifications in the construction, as well as material and style of manufacture, of any of the classes of mail-bags here described are invited, and the relative value and utility, as well as specified price, of any such improvements or modifications, will be taken into consideration in determining the lowest and best bid.

But every accepted bidder, whatever may be the construction of his samples offered, will be bound to warrant the same not to infringe any patented invention of which he is not the grantee or the assignee.

Every patented article that may be contracted for must be furnished by the contractor free from any charge or claim whatever for royalty or use of patent.

The attachment of staples to the flap of the pouches, (classes A and B,) as exhibited in the pouches now generally in the service, being patented, bidders offering that, as well as any other mode of construction that is patented, must have the right to make and furnish the same as proposed by them.

Bidders must deliver their samples at this department, at their own risk and expense, on or before the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1875, and such as accompanied the accepted proposals will, in connection with such proposals and the requirements of this advertisement, form the basis of the contract made.

Every specimen mail-bag submitted should be well and distinctly marked with the number denoting its size, and have attached to it, if made of leather, a sample of the same, not less than six inches square, and if made of canvas, not less than a quarter of a yard long, of the entire width of the material.

All such samples of material should have the bidder's name upon them.

All the sample mail-bags submitted which can, with safety and convenience, be used in the service, will be paid for at the prices fixed in the proposals relating to the same.

The mail-bags of all the classes that may be contracted for are to be deliverable, at the risk and expense of the contractors, and in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered, at the Post-offices in the following places, to wit: Boston, Mass.; Albany and New-York, N. Y.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; and Chicago, Ill.

They are to be rigidly inspected before delivery, at the place of their manufacture, and any of them found to be inferior to the accepted samples in any respect whatever will be rejected.

The average number of mail-bags annually required will probably not exceed the following estimate, viz.: Class A, 10,000; Class B, 1,000; Class C, 1,000; Class D, 60,000; Class E, 5,000. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to order either more or less of any or all of the same as the wants or interests of the service may seem to him to demand.

A decision on the samples and bids hereby advertised for will be made by the Postmaster General on or before the FIFTEENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1875, and the accepted bidders must, within ten days after the receipt of the contracts for signature, duly execute the same, giving bonds with sureties, (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the faithful and proper performance of the contract.

The penalties of such bonds will be in the following amounts, forfeitable as liquidated damages, viz.:

Contract for Class A, $20,000; for Class B, $5,000; for Class C, $10,000; for Class D, $20,000; for Class E, $5,000.

Every proposal must be accompanied with a bond, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, executed by the bidder and two sureties, (certified to be sufficient by the Postmaster of the place where they reside,) conditioned for the bidders entering into contract, with bond and sureties, as hereinbefore specified, in case his proposal shall be accepted by the Postmaster General.

Blank forms of proposals, bonds, &c., will be furnished on application to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and all bidders are required to conform thereto in submitting proposals under this advertisement.

Every proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAGS," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works till 12 o'clock noon APRIL 19, 1875, for building sewers, paving, grading, &c., in various streets and avenues.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON SATURDAY, A RUSSIA-LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing about four dollars, a trunk-key, and some other small articles. Whoever will return the key to waiting-maid at Hudson River Depot, 30th st., may keep the money for their trouble.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 24,202 OF THE FRANKLIN Savings Bank. The finder will please leave the same at the bank.

STOVES RANGES, &C.

THE "BEEBE RANGE," THE BEST AND cheapest cooking apparatus for families. Price reduced to $55 for No. 1, largest family size, including water-back and setting. Orders for repairs sent by mail promptly attended to. Made and warranted by JANES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore. (Italian Opera) —Miss Auglaide Randall, Miss Emma Saurel, Signor Benfratelli.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucrezia Borgia Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

PARK THEATRE.—Davy Crockett—Mr. Frank Mayo, Mr. H. Forsberg, Miss Rosa Rand, Miss Annie Douglass.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Rafael—Mr. J. H. Montague, H. Beckett, J. B. Polk, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Jolie Parfumeuse—Mlle. Marie Aimee, Mlle. Nardyn, Messrs. Kolletz, Dubouchet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Around the World in Eighty Days—Mr. Edwin F. Thorne and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Ahmed—Mlle. Josephine Morlacchi, Mlle. A. Galletti.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. H. A. Bischoff, and Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of Paris by Night—Operettas—Sketches. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Annual Exhibition of Paintings. Day and Evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The New-York Times is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of The Times on any terms.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage will be prepaid by the Publishers on all Editions of The Times *sent to Subscribers in the United States.*

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12

The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10

The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2

The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3

The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

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Twenty Copies (per annum).....22 00

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For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of The Times *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* The Times *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Vice President Wilson has been making a speech at Philadelphia, in which he expressed his fears that "there is in the country to-day a counter-revolution against the colored man." We can only assure the Vice President that it must be a very quiet revolution, for we have heard nothing of it. He also laid it down as a principle for action that "the condition of the colored man must be improved." What! improved again? A great deal of money and some blood have been already expended on these "improvements;" and, as in the case of a man who is altering his house, we should be glad to know when the job is likely to be finished. Is it not almost time to think about the desirability of improving the condition of the white man? He may be inferior to the black, but still he is a human being.

In another column of The Times to-day is printed a fair and comprehensive summary of the mining troubles in Pennsylvania. The strike has been going on for some weeks; its effects are no longer confined to the men immediately concerned in mining, but, as that industry is the moving power of the business of the region, the whole community feels the pinch of want. Non-production has stopped the circulation of money, credit is suspended, and people who have goods or materials to sell refuse to "invest in the strike." It is said that the labor market of the coal-mining region is overstocked. If this is true, the present struggle is to keep up a fictitious standard of wages. But the miners hold out against all overtures or argument with dogged persistence.

We trust that the Legislature now in session will act without delay on the petition which has been presented to it on the parts of the jurymen who are engaged in the Beecher trial. It would be difficult to imagine a case of the kind which was deserving of more favorable consideration. The jurymen receive at present two dollars a day, and the law does not admit of a higher remuneration. It is unnecessary to say that this is no recompense for the loss of time involved. It is hard enough for these gentlemen to be taken for so long a time from their business under any circumstances, but to pay them at the rate of two dollars a day, is simply a mockery. The petition, which is signed by the Chief Justice and all the counsel engaged in the cause, prays that a law may be enacted "providing that in cases where jurors are detained for a period exceeding thirty days the Supervisors of the county in which such trial is had shall be authorized and required to make such further compensation as said Board of Supervisors may think fit." The appeal is a very proper and reasonable one, and we hope that it will receive a favorable answer without loss of time.

The system of completing the local budget ten months before the taxes are levied has its disadvantages. It is always necessary to make provision for the entire sum called for by the legal enactments governing the expenditures of the year, but not always possible to tell how much will be actually needed. Hence the necessity for giving the Board of Apportionment the power to reopen the estimates of the year, but as no such power is conferred in the charter, a special act is required for the purpose. The Controller has addressed a memorial to the Legislature showing that, of the $1,600,000 included in the year's estimates for the Fourth avenue improvement, only eight hundred thousand dollars will be absolutely required in 1875. The balance can therefore be carried over to next year; for, whatever may be said about the necessity of paying our way, this is certainly not a time to pay debts before they are due. Then, the City revenues show a satisfactory elasticity, and probably a quarter of a million more will be obtained for the general fund than was estimated in November last. The rate of taxation under the present budget is 3.03 per cent. A reduction to 2.90 would be a very welcome boon, and can readily be secured if the Legislature will only put the power to make economies in the proper hands.

To satisfy those queer people, the Californians, the Government has ordered the issue of twenty-cent pieces. In the happy land beyond the Sierra Nevada the smallest available coin is a "bit," an imaginary issue of the Mint valued at twelve and a half cents. But a silver dime, worth ten cents, is also a bit, and two dimes are two bits, and a silver quarter is a "two-bit piece." Therefore, when the silver dime becomes indefinitely multiplied, five cents drop off of every two bits, to the great profit of sharp fellows, who can bring their minds to consider so small a matter. The twenty-cent coin, of which we have an elaborate description, will be the first common multiple of the California bit; and the moral people of that region will regret to learn that the piece is so small that we cannot say on it, as on half dollars, that "In God we trust."

THE FLOATING VOTE.

An interesting letter on the political situation in Ohio is printed in our columns this morning. Ohio now enjoys the distinction of being, not the only State, but the most important one which holds an election in October. It will, therefore, in all probability, be the scene of an unusually careful and active canvass in the interest of both political parties. The importance of isolated Fall elections has always been felt by politicians to be very great, and the attention which has heretofore been divided between Ohio and Pennsylvania will now be concentrated on the former. There are some reasons why the contest in that State will be considerably more significant than usual, and will be quite worthy of all the effort that it will excite. Ohio contains a very fair representation of what may be expected to constitute in 1876 the floating vote, and the floating vote next year promises to be a very important element in the Presidential canvass. In ordinary times, this term is supposed to embrace mainly those impartial patriots who, for purely selfish reasons, prefer to be on the winning side. Some of them desire the spoils of victory. Some of them seek only the mild satisfaction of getting office for their relatives and friends. The larger part of them are impelled by vanity on the one hand and timidity on the other. They like to crow with those who crow, and their gentle spirits cannot stand up under the opprobrium of defeat. They vote with what they think is to be the majority, as women, without ever exactly knowing why, try to form their wardrobe this year so that it will not be out of fashion next year.

But at present a much more serious element goes to the making up of the floating vote. It consists of those men who have acted with the Republican Party until within a year or two, and who, though they have once or twice given their support to the Democratic Party, are quite ready to withdraw it if that party does not behave itself so as to retain them, and quite willing to return to the Republican ranks if they can feel themselves justified in doing so. This element is now respectable in numbers as well as in character. It is an element which the sagacious leaders of both parties will studiously consult. It is made up of men who are by no means "on the fence," but who have clear convictions and well-settled political purposes, and who regard political parties as means, not as ends. As a rule, these men will not be found at conventions, and will not pit themselves against the professional politicians in any contest for the control of the machinery by which the course of political parties is shaped. But they will drop their quiet votes on election day as their consciences dictate.

It is unfortunate that the men who contribute this portion of the floating vote have not heretofore received the consideration they deserve. Party managers can understand the motives which ordinarily influence the men who oscillate from one side to the other, according as they see the beam wavering. Managers know, too, how to appeal to these motives and to satisfy them. They are not insensible of the power in the average human breast of that gratitude which is a lively sense of favors to be conferred. But they too often fail to understand the energy and determination of the honest impulses of men who have nothing to "make" from politics except the satisfaction of their sense of personal duty. Just now, however, the latter class is too numerous, too pronounced, and has shown itself too efficient in influencing results to be ignored by the shrewd leaders on either side. There is no doubt that special efforts will be made to secure its co-operation for each party.

At present there does not seem any probability of any formidable, or even respectable third party. The open differences between the Republicans and the Democrats are not wide enough to justify such a movement. Those who would engage in it see that either from the one or from the other they can expect better results than an independent effort would give them. The two parties are in a more or less confused state in regard to the leading questions of the day. A minority of Democrats desire the return to sound financial principles which the majority of Republicans seek. A considerable number—probably a majority—of Republicans desire the harmony and prosperity of the South, which the Democrats profess especially to be aiming at. An independent party on either of these issues would be impracticable. A party formed to seek an honest reform in the civil service and general politics of the country would, indeed, not be without an excuse, though we fear it would be without any substantial encouragement. It would not be deterred by the consciousness that either party would be likely to anticipate its purpose, nor would it be unable to point to serious and growing evils, some of them aggravated, and many of them humiliating to any free people. But it would be a pure assumption to say that the public sentiment is ripe for any such movement, and the party leaders on both sides would, and probably with safety, ignore it.

It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the floating vote in the elections of the next eighteen months will include all those—and they are many—who have for years been dissatisfied with prominent features of both parties, and who have been waiting for the time when both could be ignored. That time, they probably think, has not come, but they feel free to act with one party or the other as serves their ends best. It is obvious, also, that the treatment this class shall receive from the party leaders will be much more wisely regulated by a consideration of their power than by the degree of sympathy the leaders have with them. Republican managers, for instance, may not like this class, or agree with it, but can they afford to ignore it?

TAMMANY AND THE MINOR COURTS.

There are several bills now pending in the Legislature, under which it is proposed to make sundry changes in the organization of the minor courts for the benefit of Tammany Hall politicians. First, there is the job fully exposed in The Times of yesterday, framed with the view of creating a new City Criminal Court, with two Judges and the usual extravagant staff of clerks, stenographers, attendants, and messengers. The sole apology for this bill is to be found in the following passage of the recent annual report of the Board of Police Justices: "The overcrowding of the Court of General Sessions with these minor offenses prevents not only the prompt punishment for such offenses, but often any punishment. We are not able to suggest any remedy for this defect in criminal administration, in view of the constitutional right of trial by jury, unless the Legislature should think it wise to create an additional Court of General Sessions." Admitting that such a suggestion might have been properly made in view of the state of business in the General Sessions at some periods of last year, it is perfectly certain that there has not been for months any "overcrowding" in that court calculated to defeat the ends of justice. The District Attorney says that no such court as the one proposed is needed. Recorder Hackett says that prisoners are arraigned and tried as soon as they are indicted, and these gentlemen are certainly better judges of the requirements of criminal business in this City than any fugleman of John Kelly in the Assembly. Besides, were the necessity for aid to the Recorder and City Judge ever so great, the creation of a new and independent court is not the way to provide it. Least of all, is such a device admissible when it is proposed to place in the hands of the Mayor and Aldermen the appointment of Judges for a term of fourteen years. To enable a Mayor to make appointments which will outlive the terms of six of his successors is surely a very curious kind of "home rule." The whole scheme is an impudent attempt to enable Tammany Hall to control votes through the administration of criminal justice in this City. As such, it ought to receive the uncompromising hostility of every honest man in the Legislature.

A job of a similar character is to be found in the bill introduced by Senator Fox, and designed to secure the services of two new Police Justices to sit in the Court of Special Sessions. For this there is not even the shadow of necessity. The assumed rush of petty offenders to the General Sessions must cause a dearth of business in the Court of Special Sessions. If the latter court is overworked, it is impossible that the former should have any need for aid. But it is unnecessary to show that one or other of these bills must be a fraud upon the people, when it is conceded that both of them are. The Judges of the General Sessions say that they are as able and willing as ever to get through their business satisfactorily; and the Police Justices, whose business it is to sit in Special Sessions, energetically repudiate all sympathy with, or knowledge of, the proposed measure for their relief.

A third bill now before the Assembly Committee of the Whole ought to be very thoroughly amended before being allowed to pass. It provides for the election this Fall of nine Justices of the District Civil Courts in place of those whose terms expire on Jan. 1. In the first place, nine are too many. The present incumbents sit only an average of three hours daily, and get through very little business even then. Then the bill continues the present salary of these Justices, which is fully double what the services of capable men would be worth in their position, and at least four times as much as the kind of men who now preside over the District Courts ought to be paid. Again, the bill leaves the way open for the election of the same class of political rowdies as have heretofore made the administration of these courts a public scandal. None but lawyers of at least five years' standing ought to be eligible for such positions. The waste of public money on the superfluous array of court officers which now surrounds these courts is not checked in the bill; in fact, it is as thoroughly contemptible a measure as could well have been drafted by the least scrupulous of ward politicians. Here is a chance for Mr. Eaton to take up a subject which he was prevented from tackling to any purpose in 1873. Has the Bar Association not sufficient interest in this matter to make its voice heard about the merits of such a bill?

STAGE DRESS.

Dress has always been an important part of the attractions of the stage. Not only in the days when *Macbeth* was played in the scarlet, gold lace, and cocked-hat of a British General officer, and *Lady Macbeth* in a hoop and powder, but in the time of Shakespeare, when scenery was so nearly unknown that, as Sir Philip Sidney tells us, Thebes was represented by the word "Thebes" being "written on an old door;" and when the field of Agincourt, was represented with "three or four most vile and wretched foils"—even then the dresses of the actors—we cannot say the actresses, for there were none then—were actually the most costly part of the spectacle. More was sometimes paid for the costume of a single personage than for the manuscript of the play in which he appeared. True, one reason of this amazing disproportion was that at that time fine dresses were scarce and dear, and good writing plenty and cheap. Nowadays, on the contrary, fine dresses are plenty, and if not positively cheap, much cheaper than they were of old; while good play-writing is so scarce that it is hardly to be had at any price. In those days, and long afterward, far down into the last century, it was the custom to buy the cast off, but little soiled, suits of wealthy noblemen for theatrical wardrobes; and the consequence was that while the stage was dimly lighted by a few candles in front and a few hanging above on a hoop by way of chandelier, and scenery was ill painted and dingy, the actors and actresses—the latter having now come upon the scene which was to be one of such triumph to them—were splendid in costumes of real velvet and silk, and gold lace.

All this was changed by the Kembles, who introduced a new style of stage costume; and after their day the effort was toward reality in stage costume rather than mere splendor. Classic personages appeared in classic costumes; *Macbeth* wore the Highland dress; and *Othello* the habit of a Moor, as nearly as it could be guessed at. While it was the fashion among playwrights to place the scenes of their plays in remote times and countries, the management of the theatre was expected to provide the costumes, and this was done, except as to the minor parts of the dress and such ornaments as the principal actors and actresses chose to add to their dress from their own stores. But within the last thirty years, the stage has been almost entirely occupied by comedies, dramas, and melodramas representing real life; and consequently the stage has almost entirely lost the picturesque and antiquarian attraction which it formerly possessed. The dresses have been those of the present period, which certainly, whatever its other superiority, has not that of beauty or grace in costume. The actors have worn their private dresses, and have consequently been put to an increased expense in this item of personal outlay, which is a serious matter to those who have small incomes. Moreover, as the attractiveness of the stage for the eye must be kept up, and as our man's dress is something which can never be made other than ungainly and sombre, however correct, it has fallen to the ladies only of the theatrical profession to delight the eyes of audiences with combinations of flowing lines and brilliant colors.

Now the effect of this modern stage custom has not been good in any respect. It has on the contrary been injurious to audiences, to the dramatic profession, and particularly to the ladies of that profession. Audiences, ever too ready to seek pleasure for the eye rather than the mind, have come to regard an exhibition of dazzling toilets as one of the chief attractions to the theatre: and actresses have very naturally felt that their success depended in a very great measure upon the degree of admiration that they could excite by the elegance and the richness of their costumes. A beautiful and fresh toilet for every new scene has become almost a matter of course, not only for the "leading lady," but for every one of her rivals who regards herself as in training for her position. What it costs to dress in that style all women, and most men, know well; and the consequence of this expense is, first, a great increase of the salaries of ladies, from which they derive no solid permanent advantage, since it mostly goes to the dress-maker; and next, a rivalry between ladies of the same theatre, and even of various theatres, on this point. And this is not all. The desire to appear in a beautiful toilet is breaking down all the proprieties of stage costume. For example, in a play now having a successful run in New-York, a leading lady, who has the good fortune of being at once a beautiful woman and a favorite with the public, and who appears as the daughter of a banker living in Fifth avenue, enters her father's house, being supposed to have just arrived in town and to have come straight from the Forty-second Street Station; and how is she dressed? She wears a flat "seaside" hat, a striped blue and white silk skirt, short, with flounces, an over-dress of blue silk, cut "half-low" in the neck, with open sleeves; no gloves; her hands blazing with rings; round her neck lace and a *fichu;* blue and white striped stockings, and low cut shoes, with blue rosettes. This makes a pretty show, but it is about as much in character as if she wore the costume of a she-Mandarin. She looks like a seventeenth-century shepherdess who had forgotten her crook—for all the world as if she had stepped off a Louis Quatorze vase. And indeed, that is just as she meant to look; quite regardless of the fact that a young woman appearing in that costume in the streets of New-York would have a mob after her—an admiring mob, of course. To this flagrant instance of its kind we oppose an example of simplicity, the beauty of which is known to tens of thousands of spectators—Miss Ada Dyas' second costume in "The Shaughraun." A more absolutely simple and unpretending dress was never worn. It was sober in color, and was without an ornament of any kind, as it should have been. Yet its beauty has been justly the occasion of remark among all men of taste. We venture the suggestion, supported by these characteristic examples, that there should be a change in this bad custom of overdressing on the part of ladies on the stage. To say nothing of its evil effects morally, overdressing is always vulgar, and it does not become less so by being set upon the pedestal of the drama.

LEGISLATIVE DEAD-HEADS.

Some of these days, when legislators are pure and honest, and law-breakers are regarded as a sort of abnormal development of total depravity, people will read in history, with an incredulous surprise, that there was once a class of law-makers which habitually rode free on the railroads. In that year of grace, whenever it shall come, posterity will not believe that members of Congress and State legislators pacified the imperious conductor of a railway train by exhibiting a free pass. The virtuous people of another generation will be obliged to refer to the columns of The Times of April 15, 1875, in order to assure themselves that in a certain remote period "the railroad companies of Connecticut have issued free passes to members of the Legislature and State officers." If the archæologist, curious in such matters, shall further pursue his investigations, he will find that the dead-head practice obtained in other States than Connecticut; and that in New-Jersey, for example, the understanding between the law-makers and the railroad corporations was so clear that it amounted to a statute at law that members of the Legislature had a right to demand free passage on the railway lines, just as stockholders in the New-York Academy of Music have an inalienable claim upon their boxes when the opera is produced within their building. The publicist of those far-off times will learn that it was found necessary, in 1875, for a member of the Connecticut Legislature to procure an injunction to prevent a railroad company from issuing free tickets; and the good citizen of the future will be surprised to find that this step was taken, not so much in the interest of abstract morality as for the purpose of shortening the session, keeping members at their work by compelling them to pay fare when they left it.

All this is literally true to-day. We do not refer to Connecticut as an instance of specially bad morals; we wish it were only such. But it happens that a member of the lower branch of the Legislature of that State is said to be conspicuous in his attempts "to restore cash payments for fare." And it is said that the system of dead-headism, as it now prevails in Connecticut, has had the effect of prolonging the session beyond a reasonable limit. Members who can run home at the end of the week, without cost, do so run home and stay until the middle of the coming week. They stay so late and go so early, that little or no public business can be done—to the great detriment of public interest and the natural increase of annual expenses. We repeat that this is true of many States in the Republic; of how many it is true we do not like too seriously to inquire. Why should a member of Congress or a State legislator have and use a free pass on a railroad? Because it is presumed that he has some power to put on or take off burdens which the railroad corporations do not like to bear. The corporations say that they would sooner carry the law-makers than the burdens. Therefore, the law-makers ride free. But, it may be fairly urged, the legislation concerning railway corporations is presumed to be purely in the public interest; shall that legislation be more or less affected by the fact that the men who make the laws pay their fare, or ride free? The corporations make use of their knowledge of human nature when they send the Honorable Birdofredum Sawin a free pass over their roads. They know that Sawin, with a yearly ticket in his pocket, will think twice before he votes on a measure hostile to the road that daily carries him to the bosom of his family without charge. They know that out of one hundred and fifty Sawins a majority will vote in favor of the good fellows who seem to run passenger trains for their especial accommodation. There is a law of Congress which forbids officers of the Customs from accepting presents from persons engaged in the importation of foreign merchandise. It was a theory of the fogies who framed the laws of 1799 that men who construed tariff laws might be tempted to relax the rigor of the statute in favor of those who gave them nice things from foreign parts; therefore, a man who took these indirect bribes was declared unfit for office. It was a wise provision, considering how weak is poor human nature. It has helped to keep the Customs service honest. Perhaps the early founders of our present system of law did not think it worth while to forbid that the law-makers as well as the executors of law should accept presents from persons whose business is more or less in the hands of legislative bodies. This seems to have been an oversight.

It has been the custom—perhaps it still is—for every member of Congress, on his arrival in Washington, to receive a free pass over all of the railroads whose lines point toward the national capital. In old times—perhaps in the new—it was expected that the Washington street railroads would send each Senator, member of the House, and officer of Congress a piece of pasteboard. Exhibiting this, as the recipient always did, he escaped paying the three or five cents exacted of ordinary people. Perhaps the rising statesman considered this an offering to his budding greatness. It was a bribe. When he took it and used it he placed himself under an obligation to the senders. So, whether the legislative dead-head lives in Connecticut, Washington, or Illinois, he has accepted a lien on his official life when he has accepted a free pass. There is no disguising this unpleasant fact. The legislator who to-day takes out of his pocket-book his free pass or passes and looks thereon, sees a claim which the givers have filed on him. He knows he is to shut his eyes to certain things, when the people who elected him tell him to look. He knows he is to vote wrong, or run away, when the people's interest and the interest of the corporation come in conflict. It is a little thing to save a few dollars of railway fare in the course of a year; but it is big enough to mortgage the statesman with the free pass in his pocket. Therefore, we wish great success to Mr. H. L. Goodwin, of East Hartford, Conn., in his attempt to break up the system of legislative dead-headism in one State.

BUSINESS IN THE SUBURBS.

Country store-keepers in the vicinity of New-York are viewing with mingled feelings of hope and dissatisfaction the forthcoming May exodus from the City. Every Spring they convince themselves, as well as they can, that Summer is the time when they are to make their gains, and every Autumn they are distracted with feelings of disappointment. Just now, they are building up anticipations on the increase of trade which must come to them when those empty houses around them shall be occupied; when City men and City families will bring their money into the country, and spend it there with that lavish liberality which rural residents, in their innocence, have long learned to associate with life in the Metropolis. In a few weeks they will begin to realize that these anticipations have been based upon a false foundation, and in as many months they will be certain that all this business which they promised to themselves is a delusion.

There is a class of tradespeople who do reap a harvest during the Summer months. These are the proprietors of lager saloons, beer-gardens, restaurants, and picnic parks. There may be others, too, but among the stores where household necessities are supplied there is not nearly so much profit realized as might be expected, and certainly not as much as there ought to be. The reason for this is very easily defined. Persons who reside out of town habitually during the Summer understand it well; the remarkable part of the affair is that the country store-keepers themselves, the very people who are most interested, do not seem to comprehend it in the least. If these people would stand at the entrance to any of the ferries, especially on the North River, and toward the latter part of the week, they would see scores of City men, merchants, financiers, and well-to-do people, coming off the boats with empty market-baskets. These baskets are filled with provisions in Washington Market and its neighborhood, and either taken back in the evening by their owners, or sent home by express. Do country store-keepers think that men do this as a pleasant recreation, or as a fanciful means of taking exercise? If so, let them go into Vesey street and inquire of the large store-keepers there the nature of their business. They will learn that although a large casual trade is done across the counter, a great part, and the more important part, of their business consists in supplying suburban residents. Men coming to the City in the morning leave their orders, and if required, the goods will be at their homes some hours before they return in the afternoon.

Country store-keepers complain of this system loudly, we know, and there might be circumstances under which they would have justice on their side. Other things being the same, a resident in a village should deal with the village store-keeper. But, unfortunately for everybody, other things are not the same. Prices are higher in the country stores; the goods found in them are generally inferior; and the people who belong to them are far less accommodating than store-keepers in the lower part of the City. Every careful housewife knows from experience that, if she live twenty or more miles in the country, she can come into the City, buy all the goods she wants, have them sent out, and still save a large percentage over what she would have had to pay for inferior articles in her own neighborhood.

The evil, therefore, of which the country store-keepers complain is under their own control. They can perpetuate it or remove it at their pleasure. If their neighbors could get from them good things at a reasonable price, they would not, as a rule, take the trouble to come to the City. They would deal on the spot, and thereby they would very largely benefit the locality. But so long as fancy prices are the rule, this cannot be expected. There appears to be no rule to regulate prices beyond a wish on the part of sellers to get all they can. We could name places on different branches of the same railroad, and at about an equal distance from the Pennsylvania coal-fields, as well as from New-York, where the same kind of coal varies in price as much as a dollar or two. There can be no reason for this except the caprice or greed of the merchant. And it is the same with all other articles of consumption. Yet this is manifestly short-sighted policy on the part of store-keepers. They have no excuse. Their rents are as nothing compared with those of the City people, and even if they have to buy in New-York, freights for a few miles out are so low as to be almost immaterial. It matters little, however, what excuse they may may be able to invent. The fact remains, which they cannot resist, that if country store-keepers will persist in refusing to their neighbors the same advantages which they can get by coming into the City, they must not expect to do much business. It would be better for themselves and better for the villages if they would see this. Property-owners have an interest in the matter. During the Summer months, a great deal of the money which is spent in New-York by out-of-town residents ought to remain in the suburbs, where it is much needed. But this can only be effected by the permanent dwellers in those localities taking a more liberal and a more business-like view of the situation.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

A representation of "Il Trovatore" is announced at the Academy of Music for this evening. The part of *Leonore* will be intrusted to Mme. Saurel, a songstress who produced a favorable impression at the Lyceum Theatre, during a brief "Di Muraka season" a year or so since, and the remaining characters will be assumed, we believe, by Signori Benfratelli, Tagliapietra, and Miss Randall.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERTS.

Mr. Thomas gives at Steinway Hall, this evening, the first of his two supplementary concerts. We have already made room for the programme—one of unusual liberality and variety. Mr. Bischoff and Miss Cary are to be the vocalists this evening and to-morrow.

MR. FRADEL'S CONCERT.

Mr. Charles Fradel, a musician of great experience and taste, both as a composer and an executant, has long been ill, and his present circumstances warrant a few of his numerous friends in offering him the proceeds of a benefit concert. This will take place at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening. That it will be a most attractive affair is beyond a doubt, for Mr. S. B. Mills, Mr. F. Bergner, Miss Drasdil, Mr. Bischoff and Mr. Steins are to interpret the programme.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

One of the regular rehearsals prior to the last concert of the Philharmonic series, this season, may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The soloists for the approaching performance are not yet announced.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.

The last rehearsal and concert of the season will take place this afternoon at 3, and Saturday at 8, respectively. The Glee and Madrigal Society of Brooklyn will sing, and Mr. Richard Hoffman will be the solo pianist. The grand orchestra, under Theodore Thomas, will render several leading orchestral works.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mme. Ristori acts this evening in Brooklyn, and, to-morrow, she is to give a supplementary matinée at the Lyceum Theatre in this City. These will be held good tidings by all admirers of acting of the highest order, and the performances will surely attract large audiences.

SPECTACLE AT THE GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

The final representations of "Ahmed" are now to be witnessed at the Grand Opera-house. The splendor and artistic merit of the *mise en scène* commend the performance to all who have not already seen it.

SIGNOR SALVINI IN LONDON.

On the night of April 1, Signor Salvini made his first appearance before a London audience at Drury Lane Theatre, in "Othello." That his success was decided seems to be certain. The *Telegraph* says: "None present will readily forget Signor Salvini's delivery of the Moor's passionate lines as he holds the kneeling *Iago* by the throat, nor the magnificent action by which, after throwing the villain prostrate, he made as though to stamp him into the dust. At this point the excited audience fairly rose at the actor, and applauded him with absolute enthusiasm. It was a grand effort worthily rewarded. Though the further progress of the scene brought no access of passion, the resolve of vengeance upon the production of the handkerchief and the compact with *Iago* were worthy of all that had gone before, and the curtain fell amid demonstrations which did not cease till Signor Salvini had three times bowed his acknowledgments." The *Standard* remarks: "The walls of Old Drury rang last night with plaudits such as have but been rarely heard even in this arena of histrionic triumphs. An audience of rare discernment and unusual brilliancy greeted the advent of Signor Salvini, an Italian actor, whose fame is world-wide, and who came to visit our shores with the manifest intention of showing us how Shakespeare ought to be represented upon the stage. The result favors of nothing but success, and indeed the triumph won by Signor Salvini last night in his Italian version of *Othello*, far distances anything of the kind within our recollection, being complete, unanimous, and spontaneous. We have heard often enough of Garrick's simile of the pit "rising" at him in one of his successful ventures, but we had no idea of the literal interpretation of the words until we witnessed the reception of Signor Salvini." And further on the writer says: "Something Signor Salvini has that we must fain believe is common to no one else—the power of so holding his audience spell-bound, as it were, whether in his lightest moods or periods of intensest passion. Those playgoers of the elder generation who have witnessed the efforts of the great exponents of tragedy—male and female—will scarcely be able to withhold the palm from Signor Salvini—that he stands far ahead of any of his contemporaries is an incontestable fact." The *Times* observes: "With the traditions of the English stage the *Othello* of Signor Salvini has no more to do than Mr. Irving's *Hamlet*, and the pains he takes to depict the suppression of emotion, when it has been the general tendency of actors to indulge in repeated violence, at first tends to a suspicion that by elaborate refinement he conceals a lack of power. That such is not the case is nobly demonstrated in the third act, when his transient rage with *Iago*, ('If thou dost slander her and torture me,' &c.,) which is a veritable storm of passion, completely takes by surprise an audience unprepared to believe that such tremendous force lurked under so calm an exterior. From this moment he is master of the situation. His public is made to feel that he can do what he pleases, that what seemed to be weakness was strength of will, and that the whole performance merits to be studied as the developed conception of an original thinker."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

WHY NOT TRY THE INDIANS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Seeing your article on "Child Beggars" in The Times of 10th inst., and also the splendid success of the fair for the "Children's Aid Society," led me to write these few lines, hoping by them to aid Mr. Brace in his great work.

For years I had been interested in the "Children's Aid Society" as a very good thing, never expecting to be benefited by it in my own home. Being tormented almost to death by this "servantgalism," I was advised to call on Mrs. E. S. Hurley, Matron of the Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place, New-York City, and obtain (free) a young girl to aid in the care of my baby. I took one (at moderate wages) whom Mrs. Hurley thought suitable, and, after showing her once or twice "my way," I found everything done almost exactly as I did it myself. In short, for the last six months I have had perfect comfort in all my up-stairs arrangements and in baby's welfare.

With fidelity and truthfulness has my little Italian girl served me; warning me of dishonesty where I did not suspect it, and taking a firm and decided stand in the cause of right—even to refusing refreshments offered in neighbor's houses by Irish servants, and declining to associate with those who offered them. When I saw the dresses made at No. 27 St. Mark's place, at prices from, I think, $8 to $14—the one at $14 being, in point of "style," "finish," and sewing, the most beautiful thing that I ever saw—my admiration of the Children's Aid Society and of the excellent management of Mrs. Hurley, and real interest in the welfare of other Italian children, led me to tell you that my little Italian girl was one of those "child beggars" when I took her.

Cannot we ladies aid these charities in our homes, and thrust out the dishonest and unworthy servants who throng the offices and annoy us in our homes?

A Friend of Orphan Children and of Reform in Servants.

THE CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial "Shall We Have Catholic Public Schools?" is very opportune. This important matter should be considered and thought seriously of by every lover of his country and its institutions. The fact is, the Roman Catholics are endeavoring to undermine our system of Public-schools throughout the country. First, by pretending that the "system" injures the morals of the Roman Catholic children, (the only sect who say so,) and so they commence schools of their own, and now are asking that money be taken from the public-school fund to aid the Roman Catholic schools. If this request be granted, they will then take a step further, and if the real spirit of Popery, (which does not in this country fully show itself) ever gains control of our Government, then we may expect what is now occurring in Spain, the new King Alfonso issuing his order that "nothing is to be taught in the universities contrary to the Catholic dogmas or to sound morals." Yours truly. J. S. P.

New-York, Monday, April 12, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Thanks, many and heartfelt thanks, for the position you have taken on the question now at issue between the Romanists and the custodians of our public schools. The subject is watched with great interest by that large conservative class of people who do not make much noise, but who think a great deal, and, when the time comes, are ready to assert their rights at all hazards. Go on, and hold your ground, and all the decent citizens of New-York will support you. Very truly. J. S. B.

New-York, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

OBITUARY.

HENRY W. DUTTON.

Henry W. Dutton, senior proprietor of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, died yesterday morning, aged seventy-nine years. Within five months Mr. Dutton lost his wife and son, and those afflictions, coupled with the recent decease of Mr. Haskell, editor of the *Transcript*, were the indirect causes of his death. The *Transcript* will probably be conducted without change of the present management.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Anthony S. Ely, a prominent citizen of Lebanon, Penn., died yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He had occupied many offices in the county, including Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Deputy Prothonotary, Deputy Sheriff, Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

Stephen Smith, a well-known manufacturer of furniture in Boston, died suddenly yesterday morning.

ALBANY.

THE FIFTH AVENUE PAVEMENT BILL DEFEATED.

A THREE HOURS' DEBATE ON THE MEASURE IN THE ASSEMBLY—CITY VERSUS COUNTRY MEMBERS—THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL ANNIHILATED IN DETAIL—POINTS OF THE DISCUSSION—THE RIVERSIDE AVENUE IMPROVEMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15, 1875.

The proceedings in the Assembly to-day have attracted no small share of attention, and will be of considerable interest to the people of New-York City, as almost the whole session was devoted to the consideration of the bill providing for the repavement of Fifth avenue with asphalt concrete, and for the assessment of the cost thereof upon the City at large. The bill was finally and most effectually "killed" in Committee of the Whole, after the longest contest in debate which has been witnessed on any local measure during the session, occupying in all nearly three hours. When the bill was called up Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario, moved to amend the first section by providing that the contractors should be required to keep the pavement in a state of perfect repair for two years after its completion without additional expense to the City or property-holders, and the cost of repaving said avenue in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be included in the estimate of the Department of Public Works, shall be appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, certified by the Controller according to law, and included in the annual tax levies of the City and County of New-York. He urged that the bill provided for an improvement the growing necessity for which was becoming every day more apparent.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, who has from the outset displayed the most determined opposition to the bill, wanted to know where the advocates of this bill for the City of New-York were. Had it come to this, that a bill providing for an affair concerning solely the City of New-York, and involving an expenditure of $1,000,000 of the money of the people of that City, was deserted by its original champions and had to fall back upon Ontario for a champion? He did not know which most to admire, the effrontery of the men who were advocating this bill outside of this Chamber, or the bold persistency of members from outside the City of New-York, whose constituencies were not interested either in the improvement contemplated or the expense it involved. As to the unconstitutionality of this bill he was clearly convinced, and he hoped it would be defeated by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Waehner, of New-York, made a sharp attack on the bill, and moved to strike out the first section, but the motion was decided to be out of order, it being the duty of the committee first to perfect the bill, and then, failing that, to destroy it.

Mr. McGuire said the other day he voted in favor of the *Daily Register* bill, a New-York matter. Since then he had been told there were "millions in it." To-day he intended to vote in favor of this bill. He was told there were "millions in it" also, and he wanted to give notice to the gentlemen who controlled those millions that when they made the "divvy," unless they counted him, in he should rise at some future day and expose the whole scheme.

Mr. Burtis, of Kings, then rose to speak. He is a mild-voiced, sober, clerical-looking gentleman, with the patient tone and demeanor of an exhorter at a "protracted meeting," and wears spectacles. He made an address of considerable length, full of the most delicate satire and brimful of humor, and the House, in the intervals of the laughter which he provoked, was hushed into deep attention so as to catch the sparkle of his sallies. He began by saying that he felt there was a great loss of time in not reaching a vote upon this bill. He proposed that those who had been "seen"—no, he did not mean that word, exactly—he meant those who had been favored with private conferences. No, he didn't mean that, either. He meant those who had been converted by the pavement missionaries from New-York: those who had had private, sly, quiet "confabs" with them; if the gentlemen would be patient he would convey to them his meaning—find a word to express it presently—he meant those who had been "fixed"—who had been made confidants—who had, in the solitude and seclusion of their own or others people's rooms, or around corners, considered this street-paving problem: how much it would cost, what the margin of profit would be, and where the most of it would go to. If all these gentlemen had come to the solid and unalterable conclusion that—wail away as much as we chose—that still a majority of the members of this House had come to the deliberate conclusion that, in spite of records now made, and in spite of records to be made, they would vote for and pass this bill, then there was no use of avoiding the question any further—of wasting more valuable time. We must let them pass the bill. He wanted to see them raise their right hands and vote for it. He could see plainly now why the country members and country people generally were so much in favor of this bill. They had made New-York, and, speaking for the constituency he represented, he felt that he might be compelled to concede that they had made, or would make, Brooklyn also. They also took delight in visiting these great works of their creation, in visiting and admiring those cities. When they came to New-York they wanted to go to the park, and then came to spend their wealth lavishly among the people of the Metropolis. They hired nice teams—the nicest they could find, with easy springing movement—but think of it! They had to ride over those shocking stone pavements on Fifth avenue. It was too much to expect them to endure it. Coming as they did "fresh from flowery beds of ease," from delightful homes of rustic retirement in the country, where their roads are always smooth and delightful, never rutty and out of repair, where their vehicles are always of the most easy and graceful motion, and upholstered sumptuously within and polished superbly without—it was too much to subject their delicate, cultured bodies to joltings over pavements of stone—of infamous stone.

In this way the speaker proceeded for nearly half an hour, and evoked bursts of laughter at almost every sentence he uttered. Mr. Vedder used a brief and savage poetical excerpt in reply, and the committee proceeded to a vote. Mr. Lincoln's amendment was rejected. Mr. Waehner renewed his motion to strike out the first section, and amid considerable excitement the motion was adopted by a vote of 45 yeas to 37 nays. Then the second and third and last sections were successively stricken out; next, the title of the bill, and it was dead. Subsequently, Mr. Brogan, in the House, moved to disagree with the report of the Committee of the Whole, to restore the title and sections of the bill, and to order it to a third reading. This motion was lost by a vote of 65 nays to 26 yeas. Finally Mr. Brogan moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and that that motion lie on the table. This was defeated by a tremendous *viva voce* vote, and the fate of the bill was conclusively decided. There is no question that Burtis' speech riddled the life out of the bill.

GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

COMPLETE EXONERATION OF SENATOR WOOD.

The canal frauds have so completely engrossed public thought for the last few weeks that the charge that Senator Wood improperly inserted in last year's Supply bill an item of $10,000 as the salary of the new Capitol Superintendent has been almost completely forgotten; but to-day the attention of the Senate was again called to the subject by the report of Senators King, Dow, and Parmenter, the committee appointed at the request of Senator Wood to investigate his connection with the matter. The report of Senators King and Dow, the majority of the committee, exonerates Senator Wood in every particular appointed at the request of Senator Wood to investigate his connection with the matter. The report of Senators King and Dow, the majority of the committee, exonerates Senator Wood in every particular. The following is a complete copy of the conclusions which they state they have reached upon the evidence submitted:

First—That the clause fixing the salary of the Capitol Superintendent at $10,000 was in the Supply bill as it passed both branches of the Legislature, and was thus as much a part of the law as any other provision.

Second—That this provision, among others, was distinctly stated by Senator Wood as a part of the conference report, at the time of its adoption by the Senate.

Third—That having the assent of a majority of the Senate portion of the Conference Committee, and supposing that he had the assent of the Assembly portion of the committee, Senator Wood was justified in inserting the salary clause.

Fourth—Many points of the testimony were so conflicting that it is evident to your committee that Gen. Batcheller, under the excitement of the closing hours of the session, must have labored under a misapprehension as to the salary to which his attention was called, and as to the incidents of the interview between Senator Wood and himself in relation thereto.

Fifth—That the addition of the salary clause to the re-engrossed bill was the correction of a manifest clerical error.

The minority report presented by Senator Parmenter cannot be considered of much importance. It would, perhaps, be too much to say that he was appointed for the purpose of making a minority report, but his bitterly partisan convictions are such as to make him almost impervious to evidence which would acquit a Republican. Yet even he expressly exonerates Senator Wood from intentional wrong, and reserves his condemnation for the looseness of legislation indicated by the manner in which the insertion was made.

IMPORTANT NEW-YORK BILLS.

The general business transacted by the Senate was even less important than usual, the most striking feature being the favorable report by Senator Cole, from the Committee on Canals, of Senator Lowery's bill providing for the appointment and compensation of an Inspector of Public Works, in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor in his special Message.

Besides this, the only point calling for remark are the introduction by Senator Gross of a bill extending the jurisdiction of the Marine Court from cases involving $1,000 to cases involving $5,000, and the introduction by Senator Booth of the following important bill:

SECTION 1. The Controller of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and directed to certify to the Board of Aldermen of said City, acting as the Board of Supervisors, the amount of estimated revenues of the general fund, including estimated receipts from interest on assessments in 1875, applicable to the reduction of taxation for the year 1875; and the said Board of Supervisors is hereby directed to deduct said amount so certified by the said Controller from the amount of appropriations made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New-York for the year 1875, instead of the amounts of estimated revenues of the general fund heretofore deducted by the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the final estimate for the said year, and the aggregate amount of which said final estimate, after deducting said amount of the revenues of the general fund, and the amount required to be deducted by the second section of this act, shall be certified by the said Controller to the said Board of Supervisors, and shall be raised and collected by said Supervisors, by tax upon the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, within the City and County of New-York, as provided by section 112 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873.

SEC. 2. Instead of raising the whole amount of money required by section 3 of chapter 308 of the laws of 1874 to be raised by tax in the year 1875 for the improvement of Fourth avenue, between Forty-fifth street and the Harlem River, now in progress in the City of New York, the sum of $813,767 50 only shall be raised by tax in the year 1875, and the sum of $785,000 shall be included in the final estimate, and be raised by tax in the year 1876 toward the expense of the said Fourth avenue improvements; and in anticipation of the levy and collection of the amount so to be raised, the Controller of the City of New-York is authorized and required to issue revenue bonds of said City for such amounts as may from time to time be required to be paid pursuant to the provisions of section 7 of the act entitled "An act to improve and regulate the use of Fourth avenue in the City of New-York," passed May 4, 1872, for one-half the sum certified in the manner specified in said section 7 to have been expended on the improvements of Fourth avenue in said City authorized by said act.

SEC. 3. All balances of appropriations made for the year 1873, and previous years, for the expenses of the City and County of New-York, remaining unexpended at the time of the passage of this act, except such amount thereof as in the judgment of the Controller shall be required for the payment of claims and accounts to which such appropriations are applicable, are hereby discontinued, and declared to be lapsed into the Treasury; and all balances of appropriations made subsequent to the year 1873, which shall remain unexpended at the end of two years after the year for which such appropriations were made respectively, except such amounts thereof as in the judgment of the Controller shall be required for the payment of claims and accounts to which they are applicable, shall be discontinued and lapse into the Treasury; provided, however, that amounts of appropriations remaining unexpended and retained by the Controller for the payment of unsettled claims and accounts as aforesaid, shall be discontinued and lapse into the Treasury whenever the Controller shall in his discretion deem advisable.

This bill [Senator Booth's] has the sanction of the Controller, and is accompanied by a memorial from him explanatory of its provisions. [The Memorial will be found on another page.]

EVENING SESSION OF THE SENATE—PASSAGE OF THE FOX SPECIAL SESSIONS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The evening session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration of general orders, most of the bills discussed not being of any great interest. That authorizing the erection of a court-house in the Third Judicial District was ordered to a third reading, and Senator Fox's bill, providing for the establishment of a daily Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York City, was passed by a unanimous vote. Those having the bill in charge must have realized that its chances were desperate, for it was twice moved out of its order, and finally passed as mentioned. The truth is, that if the bill had been left on the files until to-morrow, it would in all probability have been recommitted and killed, as two of the Police Justices appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities this afternoon and protested against the measure. They said that the passage of the bill would entail useless expenses upon the City, and that nine out of eleven of the Justices were oppposed to it. Doubtless another reason for their opposition was a disinclination to have two Tammany Justices added to their number, it being well understood in advance of the passage of the bill that Justice Hogan, Senator Fox's brother-in-law, and Senator Ledwith would be the appointees.

The bill which gave rise to most discussion this evening was the one introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Page April 8, and which authorizes a tax of seven-eighths of a mill per dollar of valuation of 1874 for the construction of new work upon the extraordinary repairs of the canals. One of the provisions of the bill is the appropriation of $360,000 for the substitution of slope walls for bench walls on the Erie Canal, with the exception that in place of slope wall vertical wall is to be built wherever excavation has been made for it during the last Winter, and wherever else the Commissioners deem the change to be for the interests of the State. The bill was vigorously supported by Senator Johnson, who declared that the work was not only necessary to be done but was indispensable. But Senators Laning and Lord opposed the bill, the latter making another rabid reform speech, and declaring that the real object of the bill was to authorize the building of vertical wall on the Champlain Canal, where a slope wall ought to be built. That, he declared, was one of the evils specially pointed out by the Governor, and was in opposition to the spirit of reform then prevalent in the Senate Chamber. Apparently this opposition had some effect, for progress was merely reported, although Senator Johnson had announced his intention of asking for the bill a third reading out of its proper order.

ASTONISHMENT OF THE POLITICIANS AT THE PASSAGE OF THE FOX BILL—ITS PROSPECTS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—The passage of the Fox Police Justices bill in the Senate to-night has created an immense amount of surprise among the politicians generally, especially the Republican members of the Assembly, who believe that there has been a betrayal somewhere. Ex-Justice Hogan and Senator Ledwith, it is currently and generally understood, are mentioned for the appointments. It is said, however, that one of the considerations on which Republican Senators voted for the bill was that one of the appointees is to be a Republican. But there are grave fears entertained that the arrangement will not be adhered to if the bill becomes a law. Some of the Assembly Republicans to-night are trying to urge the reconsideration to-morrow of the vote by which the bill passed. If it comes to the House it will undoubtedly be concurred in, as the Democratic majority would be prompt to avail itself of what is deemed a *faux pas* by the majority of the Senate. Senator Jacobs was the only member of the Senate committee in the chamber when the bill was "railroaded" through.

ALLEGED FALSE TESTIMONY GIVEN TO AN ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—James A. Cowing, Secretary of the West-side Elevated Railway Company of New-York, who was arrested in that City on Tuesday, and brought here, charged with giving false testimony before an Investigating Committee of the Assembly in 1873, was held to bail by Justice Clute to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF THE SEVENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

ORATION BY REV. DR. RICHARD S. STORRS—THE EARLY AMERICAN SPIRIT, AND THE GENESIS OF IT—AMERICANS AS CHILDREN OF ENGLAND INFUSED WITH LIBERTY—STRUGGLES OF THE EARLY SETTLERS—THE SPIRIT THAT SPOKE IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—THE DUTCH AND THE HUGUENOTS IMPORTANT ELEMENTS—THE AMERICAN PEOPLE THE MOST ENERGETIC LIFE OF THE WORLD.

A large audience assembled in the Academy of Music last evening, on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of the New-York Historical Society, to listen to an address by Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, on "The Early American Spirit and the Genesis of it." Mr. De Peyster, President of the society, occupied the chair, and among the number on the platform were William M. Evarts, William Cullen Bryant, William R. Martin, S. B. Chittenden, Peter Cooper, John Taylor Johnston, Charles B. Kirkland, George H. Moore, Andrew Warner, and other prominent members of the Historical Society. Mr. De Peyster in a few fitting words introduced Dr. Storrs, who spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT, MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The anniversary by which we are assembled marks the completion of the seventieth year of the useful life of this society. It is an occasion of interest to all of us, it regarded only in this relation. There are some present who remember still the founders of the society, Egbert Benson, its first President, Brockholst Livingston, Dr. John M. Mason. Drs. Samuel L. Mitchill and David Hosack, Rufus King, Daniel D. Tompkins, De Witt Clinton, and others whose names are less familiar. There are many present to whom are recalled memorable faces by the names of those who in subsequent years received its honors or shared its labors, who are not now among the living: John Jay, Albert Gallatin, John Duer, Dr. McVickar, Gulian Verplanck, Charles King, Luther Bradish, Romeyn Brodhead, Dr. Dewitt. All of us, who are of a studious habit, have enjoyed the labors and the influence of the society, and have been encouraged and quickened by it, as well as more directly aided in the small excursions which we have made into the domain of historical knowledge. It is a source, therefore, I am sure, of unfeigned satisfaction to all of us to be able to congratulate the honored President of the society, its officers, and its members, on the success which it has accomplished, and on the promise of increasing prosperity, with which its future here salutes us. In its incorporeal and continuing life, it has the dignity of age without its decays. Its seventy years have brought larger fame, ampler resources, wider responsibilities; but it has still the privilege of youth, the fair and far outlook of existence in its prime. It projects our thoughts, as we gather to-night, on the periods which it anticipates as well as on that which it reviews; and we shall joyfully unite in the hope that its coming career may be only more full of gladness and growth than has been its past, and that its influence may constantly extend as the years augment its possessions and its fame.

Such institutions are beneficent powers in civilization. Whatever transports us from the present to the past, from the near to the remote, widens the mind as well as informs it; makes it capacious and reflective; sets it free in a relative independence of local impulse and of transient agitation; gives it, in a measure, a character cosmopolitan and a culture universal. Whatever reveals to us eminent persons, their brilliant and engaging parts, above all their fortitude, wisdom, self-sacrifice, re-enforces our manhood, encourages our virtue, and makes us ashamed of our indolent self indulgence, of our impatient and fitful habit. A community like ours, restless, changeful, especially needs such inspiring impressions from a more austere and temperate past. A society which presents that through libraries and lectures is ethical, educational, and not merely ornamental. In larger proportions, with more copious ministry, it fulfills the office of the statue of Erasmus, standing always, with a book in its hand, in the market-place of Rotterdam, amid the intricate network of canals, and in the incessant roar of traffic. It materializes again the shadowy forms. It breathes upon communities languid or luxurious an ennobling fire from vanished actions and silent lips. Presenting as the immediate vision, the earnest and achieving years into whose conquests we have entered, it makes us aware of the duty, which always attends our privileges, and of the judgment which coming time will strictly pronounce upon our era. It ministers to whatever most aspires in man, to whatever is worthiest in civilization. And so it concerns the public welfare that this society should long fulfil its important office, while the City expands to wider splendor, and the years fly on with accelerating haste, that this anniversary should be one in a series, stretching forward beyond our life, beyond the life of those who succeed us, while the country continues the inviting and affluent home of men.

But this anniversary is not the only one to which our thoughts are to-night directed. By the irresistible progress of time we are set face to face with others which are at once to occur, the succession of which during several years is to make large claim upon our attention. And there are anniversaries in comparison with whose significance and whose secular importance the one which assembles us would lose its dignity if it were not itself associated with them. History can but picture events, setting forth in a measure their causes and consequences, and indicating the varieties of action and character which were involved in them. It is, as has been said, "the biography of communities." These societies, which promote historical studies, have it for their function to collect the materials, cultivate the tastes, assist the minute and complex investigations, out of which comes the ultimate enlightening historical narrative. Their office is, therefore, subordinate and auxiliary, though quickening and fine. The office of the historians, whom they instruct, is commemorative only, not creative. They are the heralds who marshal the procession, not the princely figures who walk in it. They exhibit actions which they did not perform, and describe events in producing which they had no part. When, then, the events themselves are before us, the mere narrative of which the student writes, and the library assists, our chief attention is challenged by them. Contemplating them, we lose sight, comparatively, of the instruments which had made their outline familiar, forgetting the processes, before the vitality and the mass of the facts to which these had brought us. It is with us as with the traveler who ceases to remember the ship which carried him across the seas, when he treads the streets of the distant town, watches its unfamiliar manners, hears the dissonance of its strange speech, and looks with a surprised delight on its religious or civil architecture; so we, in front of the great events, the signal actions, the mean or illustrious characters, to which the historical narrative has borne us, forget for the time the narrative itself, or only remember the intellectual grace which molded its lines, the strength of proof which confirmed its conclusions, the buoyant movement with which it bore us across intervening floods of time.

We stand, as a people, in presence of a commanding past, and shall continue to do so in succeeding years of our national experience. One centennial anniversary, dear to the thoughts of every lover of English eloquence and American liberty, has passed already; and you will pardon me, perhaps, if I pause upon that, because it has suggested the theme on which I would offer some remarks.

It was just 100 years ago, on the 22d of March last, that Edmund Burke delivered in the British Parliament that speech on "Conciliation with the Colonies" which, of itself, would have justified the fame of any speaker. The profoundest political and legislative wisdom was presented in it with perspicuous clearness, and enforced with an eloquence which Burke himself never surpassed. In eager and majestic utterance he recited the circumstances which had led him to seek, with impassioned ardor, to promote the reconciliation of the Colonies to the Government of Great Britain, and to do this by repealing the acts of Parliament against which resistance had here been aroused, and by adjusting future legislation on the plan of getting an American revenue as England had got its American empire, by securing to the Colonies the ancient and inestimable English privileges. The speech is of course familiar to you; yet a rapid indication of its compact argument may serve perhaps to revive it in your thoughts, as a couplet sometimes reveals a poem, or the touch of even an unskilled crayon may set before us the outreach of a landscape.

The circumstance to which he first referred was the rapid increase of the colonial population—an increase so swift and so continuing that, in his own words, state the numbers as high as you will, while the dispute continues, the exaggeration ends. Your children do not grow faster from infancy to manhood than they (of the Colonies) spread from families to communities, and from village to nations." The second circumstance which impressed his mind was the commerce of the colonies; "out of all proportion, beyond the numbers of the people," in respect to which "fiction lags after truth, invention is unfruitful, and imagination cold and barren." Of their expanding agriculture he said: "For some time past the Old World has been fed from the new, the scarcity which you have felt would have been a desolating famine, if this child of your old age, with a true filial piety, with a Roman charity, had not put the full breast of its youthful exuberance to the mouth of its exhausted parent." Of the fisheries of the colonies, especially of the whale fishery, he spoke in words whose fame is coextensive with the English tongue, as carried to an extent beyond that reached by "the perseverance of Holland, the activity of France, or the dexterous and firm sagacity of English enterprise," and this by a people "who are still, as it were, but in the gristle, and not yet hardened into the bone of manhood."

Still more important, however, before his view, than either the increasing population of the colonies, their agriculture or their commerce, was the temper and character of the people who composed them, in which a love of freedom appeared to him the predominating feature, distinguishing the whole. The people of the colonies were descendants of Englishmen. They were, "therefore, not only devoted to liberty, but to liberty according to English ideas," and so they were fundamentally opposed, with all the force of immemorial tradition, to that taxation without representation against which the English lovers of freedom had always fought. Their popular forms of government, through provincial assemblies, contributed to foster this attachment to liberty. Their religion gave to this civil influence complete effect. "The people," he said, "are Protestants, and of that kind which is the most adverse to all implicit submission of mind and opinion. * * * Their religion is a refinement on the principle of resistance; it is the dissidence of dissent and the Protestantism of the Protestant religion." If this were not strictly true in the Southern colonies, where the Church of England had wider establishment, yet the spirit of liberty was there, only higher and haughtier than in others, because they had a multitude of slaves; and "where this is the case," he affirmed, "in any part of the world, those who are free are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. * * * The haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invisible."

The education of the colonies, particularly the extent to which the study of the law was cultivated among them, contributed to their untractable spirit. "It led them not, like more simple peoples, to judge of an ill principle in government only by an actual grievance," but to "anticipate the evil and judge of the pressure of the grievance by the badness of the principle." The last cause of the disobedient spirit in the colonies, to which he called the attention of Parliament, was "laid deep in the natural constitution of things," in the minuteness of their situation, the 3,000 miles of ocean forever intervening between England and them.

From all these sources the ever widening spirit of liberty had grown up in the colonies, now unalterable by any contrivance; "we cannot," he said, "we cannot, I fear, falsify the pedigres of this fierce people, and persuade them that they are not sprung from a nation in whose veins the blood of freedom circulates. * * * I think it nearly as little in our power to change their republican religion as their free descent. * * * And the education of the Americans is also on the same unalterable bottom with their religion;" while if all these moral difficulties could be gotten over, "the ocean remains. You cannot pump this dry, and as long as it continues in its present bed, so long all the causes which weaken authority by distance will continue."

His inference from all was, that no way was open to the Government of Great Britain but "to comply with the American spirit as necessary; or, if you please, to submit to it, as a necessary evil." "My hold of the colonies," he said, "is in the close affection which grows from common names, from kindred blood, from similar privileges, and equal protection. There are ties, which, though light as air, are strong as links of iron. Let the colonies always keep the idea of their civil rights associated with your Government; they will cling and grapple to you; and no force under heaven will be of power to tear them from their alllegiance. * * * The more they multiply, the more friends you will have, the more ardently they love liberty, the more perfect will be their obedience * * * It is the spirit of the English Constitution, which, infused through the mighty wars, pervades, feeds, unites, invigorates, vivifies every part of the Empire, even down to the minutest member."

If I were in the least ambitious, ladies and gentlemen, to attract you attention to any imagined skill of my own in presenting a subject, I should not have ventured thus to reveal to you the magnificent scope, the pervading form, the instinctive and harmonious splendor of that memorable oration, with which a hundred years ago last month, the oaken rafters of St. Stephen's rang. The perfect apprehension of remote facts, as when the distant sea or summits are seen by our eye, which needs no glass, through a wholly transparent air, the vast comprehension which took into immediate vision all facts and principles related to the subject, tracing at a glance their inter-relations as one traces the lines of city streets from a "coin of vantage," above the roofs, and sees the rivers on either hand which kiss the piers; the opulence of knowledge, the precision and force of argumentation, the fervor of feeling, the energy of purpose, which modulated the rhetoric to its consenting grace and majesty, the lucid and large philosophy of history; the imperial imagination vitalizing all, and touching it with ethereal lights. We look at these and almost feel that eloquence died when the lips of Burke were finally closed. One's impulse is to turn to silence, and not even offer his few small coins, more paltry than ever before the wealth of such regalia.

He eulogized the early Dutch settlers who brought with them the courage with which they had been born, and the education and religious principles they had received at home, as a part of their endowment. "The same spirit that spoke forth in the Declaration of Independence was the same that two hundred years before had made Holland free." The Huguenots, another important element in the composition of the new people, brought independence, the arts, and refinement of letters, with a spirit of toleration born of long years of suffering in their native land. They brought, too, an ancestral influence of education, a chivalric tone, and to them the right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience was as dear as the right to personal liberty. This embryo life, gathered from many lands, became the American people. The most energetic life of the world was reproduced in it. The push of the centuries was behind it; it obeyed the impulse, and gathered strength as it grew in years, and how great soever may be the spite of parties, it will last for ages.

At the close of the address Mr. William Cullen Bryant, after a few complimentary remarks, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Dr. Storrs. The motion was seconded by Mr. William M. Evarts, in an appropriate and feeling speech, and was unanimously adopted, and the assembly dispersed.

SOMERVILLE'S ART SALE AT THE KURTZ GALLERY.

Last night at the Kurtz Gallery, No. 6 East Twenty-third street, the remainder of the Knoedler collection of choice paintings was disposed of by Mr. Somerville. The first painting offered was No. 76, "A Stable Interior," by Van Severdonk, of Brussels, which was sold to Mr. Graham for $22; and No. 77, a companion piece, by the same artist, was bought by the same gentleman for the same price; No. 78, "The Industrious Scholar," Haag, The Hague, $110, Mr. Burrill; No. 79, "Recreation," same, $110; No. 80, "Feeding Ducks," Taylor, Paris, $125, Mr. Ryker; No. 81, "Tending Flowers," same, $95, Mr. Martin; No. 82, "Lord Dundreary," Ritchie, London, $40, Mr. Wiener; No. 83, "Bay of Naples," Barucci, Rome, $110, Mr. V.; No. 84, "Italian Landscape," same, $67; No. 85, "Landscape," Jupy, Paris, $60, Mr. Ryker; No. 86, "Landscape," Langerock, Paris, $140, Mr. Isabel; No. 87, "Driving Home the Flock," La Rochetoire, Paris, $195, Mr. Wiener; No. 88, "Mother and Child," Gamba De Preydor, Paris, $115, Mr. Bishop; No. 89, "Washing Day," Daubigny, Paris, $290, Mr. Morris; No. 90, "Landscape," Depuy, Paris, $20; No. 91, "The Little Wood-Gatherers," and No. 92, companion to above, La Salle, Paris, $170 each, Mr. Burrill; No. 93, "Trout," Wydervelde, New-York, $22; No. 94, "Confidence," Schulten, Brussels, $320, Mr. Penfold; No. 95, "Spring Time," Beyschlag, Munich, $875, Mr. Warren; No. 96, "Petrarch's Laura," Munier, Paris, $130; No. 97, "Mother and Child," Rumpf, Frankfurt, $320, Mr. Bishop; No. 98, "Canal in Venice," Mouchet, Paris, $390, Mr. Ball; No. 99, "Coquetry," Beyls, Paris, $320, Mr. Morris; No. 100, "Landscape, with Sheep," Defaux, Paris, $380, Mr. Allen; No. 101, "Lake Nemi," Cattaneo, Rome, and No. 100, companion by same, $370 and $371, respectively, Mr. Eastman; No. 103, "The Approaching Storm," Reinherz, Munich, $290, Mr. Barnby; No. 104, "Sproning," Lucas, London, $215, Mr. Barnby; No. 105, "Harvest Time," Prof. Lier, Munich, $400, Mr. Warren; No. 106, "Near Neuilly," Campraim, Paris, $285, Mr. L.; No. 107, "Dutch Coast," Herzog, Dusseldorf, $300, Milton; No. 108, "Landscape," Lommon, Dusseldorf, $170, Mr. Morris; No. 109, "The Duel," Isabey, $150, Mr. Manton; No. 110, "Buy My Apples," Muller, Paris, $150, Mr. Manton; No. 111, "The Dawn," Corot, Paris, (deceased,) $1,500, Mr. Lewis; No. 112, "The Betrothed," Artz, The Hague, $370, Mr. Moore; No. 113, "News from the Seat of War, Time of Charles I," Stern, Dusseldorf, $240, Mr. Eastman; No. 114, "The Alchemist," Schmidt, Dusseldorf, $850, Mr. Manton; No. 115, "Too Near the war-path," Brighton, London, $1,500, Mr. Manton; No. 116, "Madonna and Child," Sinkel, Dusseldorf, $410, Mr. Eastman; No. 117, "The Ferry on the Seine," De Mergrigny, Paris, $350, Mr. Manton; No. 118, "At the Well," Compte-Calie, Paris, $650, Mr. Warren; No. 119, "The Parrott," Porichart, Paris, $475, Mr. Winmore; No. 120, "The Billet-Deux," Beranger, Paris, $375, Mr. Ball; No. 121, "Waiting," Dettis, Rome, $410, Mr. Brooks; No. 122, "The Note," Esguquiza, Paris, $315, Mr. Clark; No. 123, "Triest," Preyer, Dusseldorf, $750, Mr. Wiener; No. 124, "The Hiding Place," Heullant, Paris, $400, Mr. Warren; No. 124*a*, "Worldly Thoughts," Jarez, $835; No. 124*b*, "The Waitress," Herdman, Dusseldorf, $410; No. 124*c*, "Bridal Gifts," $340, Mr. Edwards; No. 125, "Harvest Time," Veyrasset, Paris, $850, Mr. Warren; No. 126, "Tired!" Baugniet, Paris, $1,250, J. E. C.; No. 127, "Fisher-girl of Etretat," Bougereau, Paris, $1,950, Mr. Lewis; No. 128, "Edward VI. Meeting Lady Jane Grey on the Terrace of the Tower," Folingsby, Munich, $1,300, Mr. Eastman; No. 129, "The Déjeuner," Chavet, Paris, $75, Mr. D.; No. 130, "The Flock," Mali, Munich, $260, Mr. Ryker; 131, "Ophelia," Merle, Paris, $1,500, Mr. Eastman; 142, "Guardsman," Gores, Paris, $300; 133, "The Abbé," Chevillard, Paris, $250, Mr. Martin; 134, "The Surprise," Meyer Von Bremen, Berlin, $400, Mr. Wall; 134 (a), "Don Quixote," Schmidt, Dusseldorf, $150, Mr. Wells; 134 (b), "Near Fontainbeau," $180, Mr. Wells; 135, "Cattle Piece," Miss Clows, New-York, $50, Mr. Ryker; 136, "Italian Coast," Santoro, Rome, $35; 137, "The Bolero," Elizabeth Murray, New-York, $300, Mr. Warren; 138, "Asleep," Casanova, Rome, $925, Mr. Warren; No. 139, "Fruit," Preyer, Dusseldorf, $430, Mr. Penfield; No. 140, "Landscape," Thors, London, $32, Mr. Dick; No. 141, "Ben Macdui," Leslie, London, $70, Mr. Marston; No. 142, "Norwegian Coast," Nordgreen, Dusseldorf, $23, Graham; No. 143, "The Peddler," Zugel, Munich, $290, Mr. Penfield; No. 144, "Near New-Rochelle," Londel, New-York, $95, Mr. Brown; No. 145, "The Connosseum," Moreau, Paris, $300, Mr. Lewis; No. 146, "Landscape," Vernon, Paris, $180, Mr. Eastman; No. 147, "Ceast-view Scene," Maris, The Hague, $300, Mr. Warren; No. 148, "Landscape," Pelouse, Paris, $180, Mr. Manton; No. 149, "Morning Landscape," Cheszoli, $400, Mr. Lewis; No. 150, "Chinese Images," Stewart, Paris, $20, Mr. Dick; No. 151, "The Pope's Carriage," Amado, Rome, $75, Mr. Valentine.

REMOVAL OF OFFICIALS.

FURTHER DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE GOVERNOR'S BILL.

SENATORS WOODIN AND JACOBS IN OPPOSITION—ARGUMENT AND REPLY—IS THERE AN EMERGENCY IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE STATE?—THE PRINCIPLES INVOLVED—THE DISCUSSION TO BE CONTINUED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 15, 1875.

It will be remembered that the further consideration of the Governor's Removal bill was yesterday made the special order for this morning, the question then before the Senate being Senator Jacobs' motion to substitute for the second and milder bill reported by the Judiciary Committee the one first reported, and which gave to the Governor the power to remove at will all State officers except the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. To-day's discussion was opened by Senator Jacobs moving to so amend the "substitute" bill, as the one giving the Governor the unqualified power of removal is called, as to confine the Governor's power of removal to the State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioners, and State Prison Inspectors.

SENATOR WOODIN'S SPEECH.

The amendment was adopted by a very weak vote, and Senator Woodin then rose to make the opening speech of the day. He thought the amendment had been moved with a view of making available then and there the storm of indignation which was just now awakened against canal officials, for it was expected that there was nobody with sufficient courage to oppose, in open Senate, the passage of the motion. He was not to be influenced by any such consideration. He opposed the passage of the bill upon principle, and he should not allow himself to be threatened, or driven, or coerced, or intimidated. The bill was either right or wrong. If right, it should apply to every State officer; if wrong, it should apply to none of them. He was with the Senator from the Third [Senator Jacobs] and was with the Governor in desiring that a bill should be passed providing for the speedy removal of offending officials. But he desired that bill, not in deference to any storm of indignation, but because the measure was right in itself; and he commended the Governor for calling the attention of the Legislature and the people to the fact that there existed no such provision except by the slow tardy, and expensive remedy of impeachment. The necessity for the passage of the bill was just as apparent ten years ago as it was to-day, and yet it was claimed that there was an "emergency" at the present time, and that legislation should be devised to meet it. But the manner in which the desired objects are to be attained is a subject for honest difference of opinion. It was claimed by the friends of his Excellency that there should be a speedy process of removal by him. Why? In order that the guilty officials might not continue their depredations one moment after they are discovered. That is true; but they also say that this power of removal by the Governor is the remedy for the evil, and the only proper remedy. But let us see about that. What does this bill provide for? It provides that as soon as the Governor is satisfied that a man is guilty he may be suspended from the exercise of his official duty. When suspended he is practically removed. He can no longer wrong the people, because he can no longer discharge a single official function. The power of depredation upon the Treasury is taken away from him as effectually as though he were removed from the face of the earth. All that was right, and he would vote for no bill which did not contain this power of suspension. But the rest of the bill was bad, for it proposed to take away from the accused officer the property which he had in the office bestowed upon him by the people. The power of suspension was necessary in the interests of the people. But the thief having been turned out, and the doors locked, then upon detection be had a right to a trial before a fair court. The Governor, he contended, had not the proper facilities for the investigation and trial of any charges he might advance, and the power it was proposed to intrust to him was repugnant to our system of government. He only spoke of this by way of criticism of the tribunal before which the accused officer was to be tried, and which he would have removed as far as possible from all political bias. The Governor was the head of the State, it was true, and was its Chief Magistrate, but he was also the leader of a party, and was necessarily, as was also every one of them, influenced by party considerations in the discharge of his official duty. Neither did he think the Senate was the proper body to form the tribunal for the trial of the accused official, for that body was also controlled by political considerations. He would have a tribunal composed of the Judiciary of the State. This closed the Senator's argument against the bill. His peroration, as it might be called, was thoroughly in earnest and almost eloquent. He objected to the passage of the bill on behalf of his Democratic associates who for years had rung the changes upon the arguments against centralization. He also objected to the passage of the bill on behalf of the Governor, who, but a short time ago, had flooded the State with documents urging the people to sweep back the centralizing tendency of the Radical aPrty. And yet they and he joined in asking that this autocratic power should be given to him—the Governor. But what could any one require more than the speedy suspension and deliberate trial of the offender? What advantage was it to the people that the Governor should have the power of removal also? Was it to be supposed that the Governor would make removals when another tribunal would not? Was the case to be prejudged in that way? Yet it was not denied that the Governor favored the passage of the bill. As for himself he favored giving the Governor the power of suspension, but he thought the power of final removal should be left to the Judiciary. In favor of such a bill he would cast his vote and all his influence.

SENATOR JACOBS' REPLY.

To this argument Senator Jacobs replied but very briefly. He had not heard, he said in beginning, a word uttered about coercion or intimidation by anybody except the Senator from the Twenty-fifth, [Senator Woodin,] and every one knew that he was incapable of acting from coercion or from any motive except his convictions. He would reply to the question why the Legislature had never yet exercised the power of providing the means for the removal of malfeasant State officers which had been intrusted to it thirty years ago. It was because it had been in the power of the men who had been strong enough to force canal claims through both houses to the extent of millions. But he thought an opportunity had now arrived, and the Executive and the people saw it and knew it, when the Legislature could strike. Ten years ago the people knew nothing about the subject. They never imagined that they were being taxed merely to keep in power a corrupt ring. But they and the Governor were now thoroughly aroused. It was conceded that he should have the power of removal, and he now actually has it, in certain cases. Why, then, should he not have it also in other cases? The Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Senator Woodin] does not believe in violating the great prerogative of the people. But during the war it was violated, and with his approval, by giving most unusual powers to the President. It was done then because there was an emergency, and it was necessary to save the country. So it is now in the State of New-York. The Executive now asks for power to save the people from robbery. The bill in question would give him that power, and was a safe one, for by it the Governor could do no single act unless the officers accused were guilty. No single one of them could even be suspended without specific charges, and no Governor would dare to finally remove an officer who was not guilty. No Governor who had committed such a wrong could stand for a moment before the people. By giving the Governor this power the Augean stables will be cleansed, and if we stand in the way of the reform he has inaugurated we must bear a great share of the blame. The people, he thought, were not looking at the principles of Republicanism or of Democracy, but they were looking at the fact that they have been plundered. In his opinion the people would be inadequately protected by the trial of accused officials before such a tribunal as had been suggested by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth, [Senator Woodin.] Not only would the Judges be withdrawn from their regular duties to the very great detriment of those who have occasion to use the courts, but in the investigation of the charges preferred before them they would be bound by legal technicalities. It was thus that Canal Commissioner Van Dorn escaped. But the Governor would not allow any such consideration to stand in the way of the punishment of the guilty. He believed in boldly meeting the question before them, and he thought that two-thirds of the Senate was with him when he said that the only way of remedying the evil was by giving the Governor the power of removal. He hoped the bill would not be delayed by explanations and apologies for the thieves.

FURTHER REMARKS OF SENATOR WOODIN.

Senator Woodin denied that any apologies or explanations had been offered by any one for any one. This was not a reopening of the old discussion over the Governor's Canal Message. He had considered the question really before the House, viz.: the principles involved in the bill that was now upon its passage. He knew there had been robbers, and he thought that fact should be kept before the mind of the Senate, but the Senator's talk about explanations and apologies, and defense of the guilty, would have no effect upon that body, although it might have when read in the public prints. Who, he asked, had offered these apologies? Had any been offered at all? And yet when the Senator's speech is read it will be inferred that there were some persons here who did apologize for the guilty. It was not true, and the public should not read that statement uncorrected by him. He [Senator Jacobs] had objected that a judicial tribunal would be bound by the rules of evidence. Those rules were the result of centuries of experience, and embodied the surest methods known to man of arriving at absolute truth. The inference from the objection was that the Governor would not be bound by the rules of evidence, and in his opinion there could not be a stronger argument against intrusting him with the power of removal. He thought the Senator [Jacobs] was not controlled by principle, but was controlled by an emergency which was hardly greater than the world had seen before. He would be controlled by the same influence that guided the framers of the Constitution when they penned that phrase which authorizes the Legislature to provide for the removal of guilty officers. He would legislate not for an emergency but for all time, and he would not confess himself incompetent to frame a better kind of tribunal, and therefore give the power of removal to the Governor with the intention of taking it away from him next year if it did not work well this.

On motion of Senator Laning, the bill was then made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE SENTIMENT AMONG THE SENATORS ON THE MEASURE.

ALBANY, April 15.—Although the bill is thus set apart for consideration to-morrow, it is doubtful whether there will be much more extended discussion upon it. Senator Jacobs, who has the bill in charge even more that Senator Robertson, who drafted it, would have been perfectly willing to have had a vote upon it to-day, and Senator Laning, who speaks on everything, and Senator Johnson, are the only Senators who, it is thought, deserve to be heard upon the subject. The truth is that opinion upon the bill is even yet in an unsettled condition, at least in Albany. Of this there could not be better proof than the course of Senator Jacobs, who yesterday rather taunted Senator Robertson with drawing the original Removal bill, and yet who, this morning, seemed to have received additional "light," for he proceeded to move an amendment to it which deprived it of most of its strength. In some quarters this action of Senator Jacobs is regarded as an abandonment of the position at first taken by the Governor, and, from the position the Senator has all along occupied with reference to the bill, there is abundant ground for such an inference. As to how the vote will stand, when it is taken, it is absolutely impossible to make any reasonable prediction. In private conversation Democratic Senators have not hesitated to denounce the first bill as "outrageous," and opposed to all the principles of the party, and the Republicans, too, who at first were willing to support the Governor to the uttermost, are now debating privately how far it is advisable for them to play into his hands. And yet so strong is the feeling that to oppose the bill is to incur the odium of opposing the reform movement, and therefore to risk political death, that it is not at all unlikely that both Democrats and Republicans will vote for the bill in some shape, even though they do it against their will and conviction. As nearly as the pulse of the Senate can be felt to-night, all that can be said is that the first Removal bill, as amended by Senator Jacobs, may pass, but that the chances are better for the enactment of the bill reported as a substitute for it by the Judiciary Committee. Senator Woodin's suggestion that the Governor should have the power of suspension, but that the trial should be before a disinterested, non-political court, chosen from the State Judiciary, though intrinsically superior to any method yet proposed for both speed and justice, does not seem to be received with favor.

THE IRON LOCK-OUT AT PITTSBURG BROKEN.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 15.—In accordance with the action of the Iron Association at their meeting of last night, a number of the principal firms resumed active operations to-day, while others are actively engaged in preparing to start up, so that within a week or ten days all will doubtless be at work. The following is the resolution which declared the lock-out broken, and which was unanimously agreed to. After a preamble, setting forth the facts that, notwithstanding there has been no visible improvement in the price of manufactured iron, and the representations which were made to the puddlers at the commencement of the difficulty apply with equal force at the present time, several firms whose co-operation had been depended upon had, for certain reasons, started their furnaces at $5 50 per ton, it was resolved, that in view of their action, and the fact that Western mills are running and taking the trade which largely belongs to Pittsburg, we deem it inexpedient to longer continue the suspension of our mills, and that we all, or as many of us as desire, resume work at $5 50 per ton.

LAKE INSURANCE—NEW RULES.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—The Executive Committee of the International Board of Lake Underwriters, at a meeting yesterday, adopted the following: First, that the reduction of ten per cent. for April is not to be used on hull rates, if approved by a majority of the companies; second, trip rates approved at second-class cargo rates, without the rebate of ten per cent.; third, rates fixed on cargoes from points west of Cleveland, on Lake Erie, to Erie, Penn.; fourth, no average season rates on cargoes permitted.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., April 15.—The schooner Knight Templar, from the Western Banks, reports the drowning of John Marshall and Patrick Manning, seamen, on the 6th inst. by the upsetting of a dory.

DR. COLTON, No. 19 Cooper Institute, uses 300 gallons of gas daily, making it fresh every morning—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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MARRIED.

BARTLEMAN—BRAMHALL.—On the 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, JOSEPH B. BARTLEMAN, of Jersey City Heights, to C. ADELAIDE BRAMHALL, of this City No cards.

VAN BENTHUYSEN—CLARKE.—In New-Orleans, on the 13th inst., by Rev. Dr. Palmer, ARTHUR L. VAN BENTHUYSEN, of Albany, N. Y., to EDITH, youngest daughter of Thomas Allen Clarke, Esq., of the first named city.

DIED.

ABERNETHY.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, April 14, CATHARINE D., wife of Maxwell Abernethy and daughter of Benjamin and Allietta Van Doren, aged 39 years and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, April 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 268 3d st., Jersey City, and at New-Germantown, N. J., on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

BENSON.—At San Remo, Italy, on March 1, 1875, JAMES H. BENSON, son of the late Charles S. Benson, of this City.

Funeral services on Sunday next, April 18, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Hutton's,) corner University place and Washington place.

BLAIR.—At Kent, Conn., March 15, 1875, MYRA A. BLAIR, relict of Rev. Asa Blair, in the 80th year of her age.

CARRINGTON.—In this City, Thursday, April 15, ANNA F., wife of James H. Carrington.

Notice of funeral will be given Saturday morning.

COMSTOCK.—Suddenly, of diphtheria, Wednesday evening, JOHN GROSS, infant son of Clarence Arthur and Harriet Gross Comstock.

CHILD.—At Dunellen, N. J., on the 8th inst., SIMEON CHILD, formerly for fifty years a citizen of Boston, aged exactly 86 years.

COLLORD.—On Wednesday, April 14, 1875, NANETTE, wife of James Collord, aged 59 years 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 149 West 31st st., on Friday, at 1 o'clock.

CUTTING.—In Paris, April 15, FULTON CUTTING, of this City.

CORKERY.—On Tuesday, April 13, of heart disease, WILLIAM CORKERY aged 67 years.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at St. Michael's Church, 32d st., near 9th av., on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

COTTENET.—In Paris, France, on Friday, 9th April, 1875, FRANK, eldest son of Edward L. Cottenet, of this City, aged 17 years.

DUFF.—On Wednesday, April 14, inst., at Jersey City, N. J., WILLIAM R. DUFF, late of Costa Rica, Central America.

The funeral will take place on Friday, April 16, inst., at 1:30 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, Sidmon T. Keese, in Madison av., first house from Bramhall av., in Jersey City. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and of his widow and her family, are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Costa Rica and California papers please copy.

GREEN.—On Thursday, April 15, MILTON ARNOT GREEN, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, M. E. Green, No. 236 Sullivan st., on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

MACKENZIE.—Entered into rest, April 13, 1875, at the residence of her son, Philip W. Mackenzie, Blauveltville, Rockland County, N. Y., RUTH BALCH, of Mansfield, Conn., widow of Philip Mackenzie, of Rosshire, Scotland.

Funeral on Saturday, the 17th, at the Presbyterian Church, Blauveltville, N. Y. Train leaves foot of Chambers street at 9:30 A. M.; returns at 2:20.

MALI.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, April 14, 1875, Adèle, daughter of Hippolyte and Amy Mali.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 115 Hicks st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 18th, at 2:30 P. M.

SLADE.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, April 13, 1875, EDWARD SLADE, Jr., eldest son of Edward Slade, of this City, aged 18 years.

Funeral in Boston.

SMITH.—At Nyack, on Wednesday, April 14, Dr. T. BLANCH SMITH, aged 39 years, 4 months and 18 days.

Friends and relatives are invited to funeral on Friday, at 12 o'clock, from his late residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for COUGHS and COLDS.

A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, Irritation of the Lungs, a permanent Throat Affection, or an incurable Lung Disease is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES,

Having a direct influence on the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

Will find Troches useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the worthless imitations that may be offered. Sold everywhere.

EXTRA!

ART ANNOUNCEMENT!

Gerome, Merle, Corot, Isabey, Ed. Frere, Escosura, Church, Rousseau, J. M. Hart, T. L. Smith, A. Achenbach, Detaille, J. H. L. De Haas, Otto Cebler, Epp, Vibert, Dore, Lambinet, Inness, Sonderman, Bradford, David Johnson, Elliot, Calame, Zamacois, Castiglione, Worms, Piloty, B. C. Koek-Koek, Schlesinger, Igler, Durck, George Boughton, Prof. Jourdan, Guy, Eastman Johnson, S. R. Gifford, &c., &c.

A NOTABLE AND EXCEPTIONALLY FINE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BY GREAT MODERN MASTERS BELONGING TO MR. HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., NOW ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION, DAY AND EVENING, AT THE LEAVITT ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY.

The names above of a few of the artists represented will show the high tone of this collection.

SPECIAL!

The whole to be sold by auction on the evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, 26th and 27th, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

TO ALL, PARTICULARLY INVALIDS.

Spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has had time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It strikes at once at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People never need suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the Summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
MADISON AV. AND 42D ST.
SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES
WILL BE HELD
THIS AND EVERY DAY
IN THE ABOVE-NAMED CHURCH.

Hours of service—9 o'clock A. M., 4 P. M., and 7:45 P. M. Rev. J. W. Bonham, Church Evangelist; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and other ministers will speak every evening. Miss Logan and Miss Beard, of London, will conduct the afternoon meetings. All are invited.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, April 17, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 9 and 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

MEDICAL LIBRARY.

Comprising many scarce works; also miscellaneous books now on exhibition, to be sold by auction at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at No. 37 Nassau st., fine and genteel household furniture, made by our best City makers.

On MONDAY, at 10:30 o'clock, elegant household furniture, at the private residence No. 41 West 32d st.

MOTHERS, GIVE YOUR BABY MILK OF MAGNESIA, if its food turns sour on the stomach. The little creature will swallow it with avidity, as it is smooth and pleasant to the taste. It is infinitely preferable to the ordinary calcined or carbonate of magnesia. For sale by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collections.

TO HOUSE-OWNERS.—PAINTING AND KALsomining, by day or contract. W. G., No. 121 West 17th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES.

MACMILLAN & CO.

have just published

MACREADY'S REMINISCENCES, AND SELECTIONS FROM HIS DIARIES AND LETTERS. Edited by SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart., one of his Executors. With FOUR STEEL PORTRAITS, engraved by C. H. JEENS. 1 handsome vol., 12mo. $2 50.

The whole forms one of the most interesting and in many respects valuable records of artistic and social life, as well as of the personal, inward man. There is nothing omitted that a reader has a right to look for in such a record, as regards the history of the stage and the home life of the actor. With respect to the inward man, Macready is even sterner with himself and his faults than he ever was with his fellow-actors and their offenses. The book will raise him in the estimation of every reader.—*Athenæum.*

MACMILLAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 21 Astor place, New-York.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.
DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The Exchange was crowded yesterday, Thursday, April 15, and a number of sales were effected, but the result of the day's transactions was not as satisfactory as should have been the case. It is rather a singular fact that the market should be in such a state, for it daily happens, with numerous investors attending the auction, that first-class property is offered, under legal orders or otherwise, which is sold at a figure far below its real value, or withdrawn for the want of bids. Parties seem to be waiting for bargains, and when the opportunity presents itself timidity takes the place of good judgment. The following is a review of yesterday's business:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of Executors to close estate of James Murphy, deceased, disposed of improved down-town City real estate as follows: One three-story brick house, with lot, 23 by 87, No. 240 Henry street, south side, 69 feet west of Montgomery street, sold for $10,650 to John McMahon; one three-story brick house, with lot, 21.6 by 75.6 by 24 by 75.6, No. 17 Montgomery street, south-east corner of Henry street, sold for $16,600 to Jacob Wilson; one two-story and attic brick-front house, (stable rear,) with lot, 27 by 104.9, No. 254 Henry street, south side, 75.6 feet east of Montgomery street, sold for $11,700 to Thomas Baldwin; two four-story brick houses, with lots, each 23.2 by 64.2, Nos. 173 and 175 First avenue, west side, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, sold, No. 173 for $13,100 to Andrew Lebert, and No. 175 for $12,000 to Henry Cogan, and one five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 35.10 by 69.11, No. 341 East Eleventh street, south side, 64.2 feet west of First avenue, are sold for $22,750 to Patrick Byrne. The brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 11 East Thirty-eighth street, belonging to the same estate, was knocked down at $43,500, but not sold; the brown-stone-front stable No. 16 East Thirty-ninth street, in rear of above, was withdrawn, and the sale of the Eleventh street property, Nos. 311 to 333, between First and Second avenues, was adjourned for two weeks. Messrs. Muller also offered at public auction a brown-stone-front house, with lot, 16.8 by 75, No. 410 Lexington avenue, north of Forty-second street, which was knocked down at $16,900, and a brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot, No. 23 West Forty-second street, which was also knocked down at $18,250, but in neither instance was a sale effected.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of B. C. Chetwood, Esq., referee, effected sales of the following property: One four-story brick house, one two-story brick stable, and lot, 30.3 by 103.8 by 44.6 by 3.10 by 116.6, No. 9 Beaver street, north-west corner of New street, sold for $25,000 to Robert Ireland, a party in interest; one four-story brown-stone front house with lot, 27.6 by 128, No. 35 Macdougal street, west side, 55 feet south of West Washington place, sold for $22,500 to same buyer, and one three-story brick house with lot, 25 by 90, No. 57 Amity street, north-east corner of South Fifth avenue, sold for $19,250 to J. P. Ireland.

Richard V. Harnett, at public auction, sold the four-story Nova Scotia store front and French flat dwelling house with lot, 25 by 70, No. 1,001 Sixth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth street, for $34,850 to J. M. Voorhies. The similar houses, No. 999 Sixth avenue, and No. 102 West Fifty-sixth street, and the premises No. 217 East Thirtieth street, also billed for sale, were withdrawn for the want of adequate bids.

Hugh N. Camp, at an Executor's sale to close estate of Robert Adair, deceased, sold the four-story brick building, with lot 16.10 by 22.11, No. 88 Pine street, north side, 58.11 feet west of Front street, for $5,725, to E. T. McLaughlon. The same auctioneer also sold, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, two lots each 25 by 100.5, on West Fiftieth street, south side, 450 feet west of Tenth avenue, for $6,400, to Arthur T. Hendricks, plaintiff in legal action.

Wood, Brady & Todd, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, M. Sandford, Esq., Referee, disposed of two lots, together forming a plot in size 49.11 by 110, on Fifth avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, for $20,200. The property was purchased by Moses Taylor, James B. Wilson, and Robert S. Luquer, Executors and plaintiffs in the foreclosure suit.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, at an executor's sale, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-fourth street, south side, 300 feet west of Eighth avenue, for $9,000, to M. Kuhn; a lot adjoining was withdrawn.

D. M. Seaman offered at public auction a three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 20 by 90, No. 350 Second avenue, east side, north of Twentieth street, which was knocked down at $13,300, but not sold.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by V. K. Stevenson, of two houses, with lots, on East 128th street, east of Fourth avenue—adjourned to the 22d inst.; sale by R. V. Harnett, of lots on West 152d and 153d streets, west of Tenth avenue—adjourned to the 27th inst., and sale by Joseph McGuire, of the two houses, with lots, Nos. 215 and 217 East Twenty-fifth street, east of Third avenue—adjourned to May 15.

No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for the day are the following:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Trustees' sale of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 16.8 by 52, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 283.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By A. G. Bleecker & Son, public auction resale of the five-story brick warehouse, with lot, 23.6 by 72.6 by 25 by 72.5, No. 255 Water street, south side, between Dover and Roosevelt streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots on Fourth avenue, west side, forming the block front between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, together in size 200.10 by 75.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fifth street, south side, 120 feet east of Ninth avenue; lease dated Oct. 1, 1869.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 240 Henry st., s. s., 69 ft. w. of Montgomery st., lot 23x87 .... $10,650

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 17 Montgomery st., s. e. corner of Henry st., lot 21.6x75.6x24x75.6 16,600

1 two-story and attic brick-front house, (front,) 1 stable, (rear,) and lot, No. 254 Henry st., s. s., 75.6 ft. e. of Montgomery st., lot 27x104.9 11,700

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 173 1st av., w. s., between 10th and 11th sts., lot 23.2x64.2 13,100

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 175 1st av., w. s., adjoining above, lot same size 12,000

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, No. 341 East 11th st., s. s., 64.2 ft. w. of 1st av., lot 35.10x69.11 22,750

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick house, (front,) 1 two-story brick stable, (rear,) and lot, No. 9 Beaver st., n. w. corner of New st., lot 30.3x103.8x44.6x3.10x116.6 .... $25,000

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 35 Macdougal st., w. s., 55 ft. s. of West Washington place, lot 27.6x128 22,500

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 57 Amity st., n. e. corner of South 5th av., lot 25x90 19,250

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story Nova Scotia stone-front store and French-flat house and lot, No. 1,001 6th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 56th st., lot 25x70 .... $34,850

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story brick house and lot, No. 88 Pine st., n. s., 58.11 ft. w. of Front st., lot 16.10x22.11 .... $5,725

2 lots, West 50th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., each 25x100.5; sold together 6,400

By Wood, Brady & Todd.

2 lots, 5th av., n. w. corner of 131st st., forming plot 49.11x110; sold together $20,200

1 lot, West 64th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x100.5 9,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, April 14.

Charlton st., n. s., 138.9 ft. w. of Macdougal st., 32.11x100; H. Hughes to J. Muller $21,000

Rivington st., n. s., 102 ft. w. of Chrystie st., 18x83; C. Pinnow to A. F. Wannack 14,000

Water-right and land under water in front of and opposite n. e. corner North Moore and West sts., running n. on West st. 50 ft., thence e. 85 ft., thence s. 50 ft. to beginning; E. F. Brown and other Commissioners in partition to heirs of Gerardus Stuyvesant and T. Patten (all title of Geradus Stuyvesant) 10,250

3d st., n. s., 143 ft. e. of Avenue B, 23x96.3; J. J. Rung, Julianna B. Bossing to F. Stern 12,000

Same property; F. Stern to J. F. Bossing 12,000

3d st., s. w. corner 1st av., 50x175, Woodlawn Heights; W. Burnard to A. B. Newcomb 1,375

30th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 5th av., 100x98.9; children of C. L. Anthony to A. B. Darling and C. W. Griswold .... nom.

Same property; Executors of C. L. Anthony to same 95,000

56th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x94.4; A. Kaufmann to Jennette Burchell 20,000

57th st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Madison av., 24x100.5; T. A. Schermerhorn to Ellen S. Auchmuty 35,000

75th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.2; Jennette, wife J. J. Burchell, to S. T. Meyer 20,000

Railroad av., e. s., 300 ft. s. of Tallmadge st., 100x150; Railroad av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Tallmadge st., 50x150; Railroad av., e. s., 350 ft. n. of Tallmadge st., 200x150; S. W. Coe to H. B. Claflin 15,000

4th av., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of 53d st., 22x90; G. G. Gregory to J. Asn 24,000

11th av., n. e. corner of 39th st., 24.9x100; O. H. Bogart, Referee, to E. A. Hammond 2,625

Rear lot on centre line of block between 80th and 81st sts., runs e. 44 ft., thence n. 20 ft., thence w. — ft., thence s. 25 ft.; Frances H. McCotter to P. Reynolds 200

LEASES RECORDED.

East Broadway, No. 165, 10 years, per year $2,500

Orchard st., No. 56, 5 years, per year 2,400

22d st., No. 7 East, 4 years, per year 4,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REDUCED PRICES!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses for sale, issued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FIFTY-THIRD ST., BROADWAY, AND 6TH AV.—Four-story brown-stone cabinet-finished extra-plumbed first-class houses, 18.8x55x100, $25,000; 16.8x55x100, $23,000. J. W. STEVENS, on premises.

$14,000.—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, partly furnished; all improvements. Call at No. 214 West 48th st., in the forenoon.

A PERFECT GEM—"CHELSEA COTTAGE," NO. 464 West 24th st.; seven rooms, with all the modern improvements. Look at it, and inquire upon the premises, or of WILLIAM A. WOOD, 134 Maiden lane.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHAMBERS ST.,

Through to Reade st., opposite New Court-house.

For sale or to lease for a term of years, the large and valuable property Nos. 39 and 41 Chambers st., through to Nos. 15, 17, and 19 Reade st., having a front on each street of 75 feet, and being 150 feet deep. The property is now occupied by the United States Government offices and law library.

For further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FURNISHED.—A NEW CABINET-FINISHED, four-story house, between 5th and Madison avs., near Central Park, for sale low; or to let at a moderate rent to private family, for one to three years; owner going abroad in May. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st., or of Rev. CLARENCE BUEL, owner, on the premises, No. 25 East 73d st.

CHARLES E. WHITE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, AGENT FOR ESTATES, NO. 4 PARK PLACE.

Entire charge and management taken of property in New-York City and Brooklyn. Special attention given to collecting rents, paying of taxes, insurance, &c.

FOR SALE.—THE FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY English basement brick house No. 21 West 19th st.; possession May 1; price, $32,500. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 220 West 58th st., cheap, and on terms to suit customers. Inquire next door.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—NO. 317 WEST 51ST st.; to be seen any time; $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING ON CLINTON AV., Brooklyn, near Fulton; large square double brick house, 42 by 42 feet; grounds 50 by 200; stable in the rear on Vanderbilt av.; house complete with all modern improvements; either with or without furniture. Possession immediately. Or would exchange for a desirable house in New-York. Address Box No. 2,827.

LESS THAN COST—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick and frame house, eight rooms, modern improvements, with or without furniture; only a small amount of cash down; installments easy; part taken out in board by gentleman and wife, if desirable. Address PROSPECT PARK, Box No. 179, New-York *Times* Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID SUMMER HOTEL PROPERTY AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., KNOWN AS THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.—The subscriber, a Referee for that purpose duly appointed by the Supreme Court, will sell at public auction, without reserve, the new and splendid hotel property at Saratoga Springs, known as the United States Hotel, on the 1st day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the front piazza of the hotel. This property consists of the large plot of ground on the corner of Broadway and Division st., in said village, on which is erected the hotel. Also, the plot of ground on Division st., on which is situated the barns, wash-house, laundry, and other out-buildings, which, together with the real estate and buildings, have cost over seven hundred thousand dollars. The subscriber, as agent of the Trustees, will also sell at the same time and place the furniture, fixtures, and equipments of said hotel, which have recently cost over two hundred thousand dollars.

The whole property constitutes the most complete and magnificent summer hotel in the world, capable of accommodating over one thousand guests.

For further particulars inquire of PUTNAM & RUSTIS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Saratoga Springs, or of the subscriber.

JOHN WILLARD LESTER, Referee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, March 18, 1875.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.

The building and machinery known as the BIRMINGHAM BLEACH WORKS, situated on the Housatonic River, near the village of Birmingham, Conn.; a never-failing water power, with easy access to New-York City by Naugatuck Railroad. Building is very substantially built of brick, and will be sold or let with or without machinery; suitable for a paper manufactory.

For terms, &c., apply to J. M. BOLTON, Agent, No. 55 Leonard st., New-York, or to OUSATONIC WATER COMPANY, E. N. Shelton, President, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Choice, large three-story residence, between Maple Wood and Wyoming, Morris and Essex Railroad, four minutes' walk from each station; sixteen rooms, partly furnished; embowered in shade; fruit, berries, grapes; three acres garden; stable, carriage-house; gentleman's residence, or first class for Summer boarders.

Rent low to a good tenant. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine st.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler mansion and grounds containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

YONKERS REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

All kinds of property for sale or rent or exchange. Now is the time to secure homes cheap. Be particular to go at once to UNDERHILL'S office, directly opposite the depot at Yonkers. No doubt about your getting suited.

FOR SALE.—ELIZABETH, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE house, four city lots, eighty-eight feet front, twelve rooms, gas, water, bath, steam heater; plenty of fruit; four minutes walk from main depot. Apply at No. 355 Morris av., or address Post Office Box No. 4,475, New-York City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J.—HAMILTON & WALLIS, (NO. 30 Pine st.,) offer for sale and rent (furnished or unfurnished,) some elegant properties. Mountain Cliff, Side or Ridge opposite.

GREENWICH, RIVERSIDE, STAMFORD.—Country seats and cottages for sale and rent; furnished and unfurnished; several with shore fronts. J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GEERY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—GEORGE ETTLINGER against FREDERICK STEGMILLER, CHARLES G. GOELLER, and others.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action on the 6th day of October, 1874, I, the Referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock noon, by Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Tenth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Delancey street, distant fifty (50) feet and three (3) inches westerly from the north-westerly corner of Norfolk and Delancey streets, running thence northerly and parallel with Norfolk street sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches, thence easterly and parallel with Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the centre of a party wall, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall sixty-nine (69) feet eight (8) inches to the northerly side of Delancey street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Delancey street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, March 4, 1875.

JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 37 Park row.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 12, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated March 29, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to MONDAY, April 26, 1875, at the same place and hour.

Dated April 12, 1875. JOHN E. WARD, Referee.

D. S. RIDDLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS, ON RIVERSIDE AND 11TH AVS., 99TH AND 102D STS., AND WATER-LOTS, ON 12TH AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, MAY 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned Trustees, under the will of William P. Furniss, deceased, twenty-eight very valuable lots, situate on Riverside and 11th avs., 99th and 102d sts., also, five water-lots, on 12th av., between 99th and 102d sts.

Title perfect. Sale absolute, and without reserve.

Seventy per cent may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

S. R. C. FURNISS, MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN, JACOB D. VERMILYE, } Trustees.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 VALUABLE LOTS ON 1ST AV., AVENUES A AND B, AND 81ST ST., ON MONDAY, APRIL 19,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

FIRST AVENUE.—Two lots, south-east corner 81st st.

FIRST AVENUE.—Three lots, west side, between 80th and 81st sts.

EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Three lots, south side, between 1st and 2d avs.

AVENUES A AND B AND EIGHTY-FIRST STREET.—Twenty-six lots, comprising the northerly half of block bounded by Avenues A and B, 80th and 81st sts.

Fifty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SAMUEL KREIZER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

PEREMPTORY SALE.

79th st., No. 225, north side, between 2d and 3d avs., the elegant well-built four-story and basement brown-stone dwelling, size 25x56x102.2, for one or more families, with fine gas fixtures and mirrors; in complete order; can be seen.

77th st., Nos. 431 to 437, just west of the east Side Boulevard, four two-story and basement brick houses; lots each 20.10x102.2.

57th st., north side, 475 feet west of 9th av., two choice lots on high ground, each 20x100.5. Maps and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 8 Cooper Institute, corner 7th st. and 3d av.

FARM AT AUCTION.—ON THE 19TH INST., near Hicksville, Long Island, 110 acres; all necessary buildings, including blacksmith and wheelwright shops; full particulars at No. 151 Avenue C.

JOHN L. CHEESMAN.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate

BY AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1875, at 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOMS, No. 111 BROADWAY, by order of the Trustees of the

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

In Fifth Avenue,

On the corner of 19th St.,

That splendid plot of Ground, with the elegant stone Church edifice thereon, situated on the south-east corner 5th av. and 19th st. Size, 84x150 feet. This building, from its central location, could be admirably adapted for Library or Society purposes, or for Associations. As a plot of ground, it is well fitted for Mercantile purposes, Hotel, or French Flats. TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. on day of sale to be deposited in the United States Trust Company, accrued interest to go to purchaser. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage, payable in or before five years. Twenty per cent. in or before three years, at option of purchaser, said option to be made before delivery of the deed. The balance of the purchase-money on delivery of the deed, and possession of the property on or before the 1st day of June. For pamphlets containing full particulars apply to

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine St.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE BY CATALOGUE OF Household Furniture, on SATURDAY, April 17, at the four-story brown-stone residence No. 10 West 28th st., between 5th av. and Broadway, a large assortment of parlor, bedroom, sitting and dining room, and kitchen furniture, together with office desks, statuary, chandeliers, office chairs, sideboards, bureaus, bedsteads, mattresses, sofa sets, China and glassware. Sale peremptory.

N. B.—Special attention given to residence sale of furniture by O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer, No. 5 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, FIRST floor, No. 317 Broadway, THIS DAY, 16th inst., at 11 A. M., an extra large lot of banking furniture, black and French walnut partitions, desks, counters, railings, screenwork, doors, fixtures, &c. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER HOME TO LET.—Furnished house, stable, seven acres in garden and vineyards; gardener in charge to furnish fruits and vegetables; Hudson, high lands by the river; fifteen minutes' drive north from Newburg railroad depots and steamboats; cheap. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 20 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 77 St. Mark's av., first house east of Flatbush av.; only three blocks from the main entrance to Prospect Park; very desirable location; price, furnished, $1,400. Apply at PEREGO'S, No. 85 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR SALE—A beautiful residence in Pittsfield, Mass., with gas, hot and cold water, a good barn, fruit, garden, &c. Apply to JAMES WILSON, Pittsfield, or SHERMAN, HAYES & CO., Nos. 83 and 85 Thomas st., New-York, where a photograph may be seen.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

TO RENT.—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FOR ONE OR more years, a fully furnished cottage-house of thirteen rooms, about twenty acres of land, stable, hennery, good garden, fruit, shade, and shrubbery; half a mile from two stations. Apply to F. B. SCHENCK, office J. A. Benedict, No. 109 Water st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED RESIDENCES TO LET, in choice locations. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

A LARGE HOUSE, EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, stable, &c., to let or for sale; location, 75th and 76th sts., Eastern Boulevard and East River, City; the owner, a bachelor, prefers to board with lessee in part payment, but will let without. H. BABCOCK, on the premises.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—WESTPORT, CONN.—PLEASANT house; large rooms, many closets, bay windows, heater, grate, Beebe's range, set tubs, &c.; healthy; no mosquitoes; rent low. Reference, Dr. ROBERT, No. 175 East 73d st., New-York, or JOHN H. GRAY, Westport.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease; also flats in house No. 570 Lexington av.; from $40 to $50 per month. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—NO. 95 CLINTON PLACE WILL BE LET to a good responsible party at a low rent; good for a boarding-house; twenty-one rooms. Apply to J. GUTMANN, care of Rothschild Bros. & Gutmann, No. 48 Leonard st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

Corner house.—The three-story brown-stone-front house No. 179 West 47th st., corner 7th av.; newly painted throughout; rent low to good tenant. Apply on premises. Best block west of 6th av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE NO. 313 4th st., Jersey City; choice location; convenient to all ferries; rent only $55 per month; suitable for one or two families. A. HALLIDAY, No. 17 Harrison st., New York.

REDUCED RENTS!!!!!!—NEW COMPLETE list of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, is sued gratis, published to-day. Offices No. 11 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—NO. 238 EAST EIGHTEENTH ST., A fine large house, adjoining the grounds of Hon. Hamilton Fish; four story, high stoop; surroundings first class; view over Stuyvesant square unsurpassed. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT AT YONKERS—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, a fine cottage, ten rooms; modern improvements; about two acres of land; plenty of fruit and shade trees; also a good stable. For further particulars, address C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME SUITE of apartments in the Sherwood Apartment House, 5th av. and 44th st.; the occupants going abroad will lease their furniture with choice paintings, statuary, &c. Apply at No. 1 East 44th st., to JAMES P. COLT.

TO LET—A COTTAGE IN WESTCHESTER COUNty with pleasant grounds; also a small furnished house at Newark; near depot; rent low to desirable tenants. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

$300.—TO RENT VERY LOW—COUNTRY residence near Elizabeth; eleven rooms, high grounds, lawn, shade, and fruit; one acre; horse cars to City. Address OWNER, Lyons' Farms, Union County, N. J.

TO LET—VERY CHOICE FRENCH FLATS; NEW; first-class location; all modern improvements; possession immediately; rent from May 1. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

A FINELY-FURNISHED FOUR-STORY residence on 50th st., near 5th av., within three blocks of the Windsor Hotel; rent $3,000; see it. Address F. M. BEERS, No. 33 West 22d st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—A LARGE NUMBER of west-side brown-stone and brick houses, from $750 to $3,000. Send for lists of houses for sale or to let. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSES —$1,000, $1,200, $1,400, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000; first-class location; also, one cottage, $600. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

$1,500 RENT FOR A FINE FOUR-story high-stoop house; $1,100 for a three-story, 74th st., near Madison av. FRANKFIELD, No. 323 8th av., owner.

TO LET—NEW HOUSE OPPOSITE PARK COTTAGE No. 5 West 107th st.; No. 144 East 83d st.; No. 237 West 32d st.; No. 138 West 25th st.; also floors. W. R. MORGAN, No. 2 West 62d st., corner 8th av.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av., exceptionally desirable medium-size, high-stoop dwelling to let low; furnished or unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—THE MEDIUM-SIZE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, No. 348 West 57th st., between 8th and 9th avs. Apply to the owner on the premises.

TO RENT—NO. 22 EAST 58TH ST.—THIS NEW cabinet finished twenty-foot house, only $3,000, with mirrors, cornices, &c. Apply to LAMSON & SON, No. 6 Pine st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE dwelling No. 329 West 23d st., on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to Dr. MARCELIN, or to H. M. FRANCIS, No. 65 Broadway.

TO RENT.—A HANDSOME NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house at a reduced figure. Apply on the premises, No. 143 East 37th st. Also, an adjoining three story.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—ON EAST 33D st., near Madison av., a four-story French basement, brown-stone house, 18.6x65x98.9; price, $250 per month. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, FOR ONE OR MORE years, furnished or unfurnished, a large stone house; eight acres lawn; water gas, ice, &c. Address Box No. 243 Post Office, Englewood, N. J.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, NO. 106 Bank st.; eleven rooms, bath and gas; rent $800. Apply to JOHN ROSS, No. 58 8th av.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.; pleasant location, near depot; $65 per month. E. HAVILAND, No. 14 Barclay st.

A FIRST FLOOR—OVER STORE NO. 420 4TH av., to let; five rooms, all improvements. Call and see owner and premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FLATS.—TO LET, A FIRST-STORY FLAT WITH steam heat and all conveniences of a house, in the building No. 205 West 56th st. Apply to janitor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED.

House No. 222 East 14th st.; rent, $1,800.
House No. 313 East 14th st.; rent, $2,000.
House No. 314 East 13th st.; rent, $1,200.
House No. 128 East 10th st.; rent, $1,800.
House No. 144 2d av.; rent, $1,100.
House No. 141 Lexington av.; rent, $1,700.
House No. 760 Greenwich st.; rent, $850.
Apply for permit to H. MERRITT, No. 53 3d av.

TO RENT—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, A HANDsome stone villa at Hastings-on-Hudson; twelve rooms, in perfect order, completely furnished, piano, &c., large stable, boat-house, cottage with extra rooms, green-house, &c.; eight acres beautifully laid out with lawns, forest trees, large garden, walks, steps down to Hudson River, &c.; fine views from Highlands to Staten Island, five minutes' walk from station, twenty trains and two boats daily each way, forty-three minutes from town, perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes. R. E. DEYO, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—TWO OR THREE OFFICES AT MODERate rates in the rotunda of the New-York Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Leonard st. and Broadway, well suited for architects and draughtsmen, the light being unexceptionable; steam elevator. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSES—RENT $600.—TWO three-story and basement houses in the pleasantest block in the neighborhood, Nos. 259 and 261 Halsey st.; ten rooms; all improvements; two Baltimore heaters warm the whole house; they are protected from cold and dampness by patent lining, front and rear; private croquet in large lot in front of the block; Halsey street cars to Fulton Ferry, the newest and best in Brooklyn, pass the door; best reference required. See I. W. BARNUM, owner, for permit, at No. 253, same block.

TO LET—IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, TWO houses, beautifully situated, and with beautiful fruit gardens; water conveniences, &c., in one; rent, $600 and $550; one large, suitable for a boarding-house; accessible by 34th st. and James slip Ferries, and two railroads from Hunter's Point nearly every half hour; time from 25 to 45 minutes from New-York. Apply to THOS. WARREN, Newtown; or S. B. GOODSALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON 69TH st., between Madison and 4th avs., a fully furnished house; four stories, brown-stone front, with all modern improvements, 25x60; will be rented to a small family at a nominal price; possession at once; best of references required. Apply to HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NEW-LONDON.—TO RENT, FOR THE SUMMER months, at this watering place, a new and well-furnished cottage, in the immediate vicinity of the Pequot House, commanding a fine view of the Sound; has water, gas, and all modern conveniences.

For terms, apply to H. S. CROCKER, Proprietor of the Pequot House, or at No. 104 Wall st., New-York, third floor.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 22 acres, mansion, stable, and garden; it will be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET—No. 327 East 15th st., Stuyvesant square, suitable for small family.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet.
One Office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.
One office 31x13 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING,

BROAD AND WALL STS.

TO LET OR LEASE, THE SPACIOUS

Lofts of No. 341 Broadway.

Building formerly occupied by Paton & Co., with an L extension on Leonard st., with steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

WALL ST. OFFICES

TO LET OR LEASE, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS OR BROKERS.—Three light offices on the second and three on the fourth floors of No. 56 Wall st. Apply at No. 59 Pine st., Room No. 3, third floor.

TO LET OR LEASE—NEW MODERN STORE No. 718 Broadway, with basement and cellar; size about 25x120, well lighted; also third and fourth lofts, together or separately. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS STORES AND BASEMENTS, Nos. 21, 23, and 25 Mercer st.; marble front building; each store about 38 by 100 feet; can be rented together or separately at reduced price; possession at once. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

A SMALL STORE, NO. 605 BROADWAY, and small store, No. 607 Broadway, to rent, together or separately; desirable location for jeweler, tailor, or other retail business. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA SIZED BUILDING NO. 40 Bleecker st.; desirably located for the book trade or furniture business (on the same block with J. Ziegler & Co.) For particulars, apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—EXTRA WIDE BUILDING NOS. 87 and 89 William st., near Maiden lane; well located for drugs, gentlemen's furnishing goods, offices or merchandise, at moderate price. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4th av., lately altered; separately or together, with or without dwellings. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

HARLEM.—THIRD AVENUE STORES TO LET, Nos. 2,270 and 2,278, with plate-glass fronts, with or without dwelling. Apply to ower, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

OFFICES TO LET—SUITABLE FOR BANKERS and lawyers, in building, with elevator, No. 50 Wall st. Apply to THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING, NO. 57 West 18th st.; has been for several years occupied as a feed store. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

STORE TO LET—FIRST FLOOR AND CELLAR, No. 78 Maiden lane. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164.—FIRST FLOOR, THREE rooms, suited for business or an apartment; large second floor. Also, single rooms.

STORES TO LET—NOS. 5 AND 6 ATLANTIC dock, fronting East River. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 18 4th av.; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOTEL.—AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL keeper wishes to lease a first-class hotel, containing from 150 to 200 rooms in an enterprising city. Address, with full particulars, Post Office Box No. 686, Hartford, Conn.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE BY ORDER OF JAMES M. BROWN, Executor of the estate of Waldron B. Post, deceased.

OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, &C., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 17, at 11 A. M., at No. 23 Waverley place, the following oil paintings and statuary, together with many others of like description:

"Magdaline," by Carlo Dolce; "Marriage of St. Catharine," "Holy Family," by Ralli; Murillo's "Madonna and Child," by Ralli; Titian's "Flora," by Chataline; "St. John the Evangelist," by Chataline; Raphael's "Holy Family," marble statuette, "Bacchus," Canova's "Dancing Girl Psyche," bust "Flora," and others, together with all the household furniture contained in said house.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 10, 1875.

WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 22, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the leases of certain piers and bulkheads on the East and North Rivers. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—BY J. COLE, on FRIDAY, April 16, at 10:30 o'clock, at No. 24 South Portland av., near DeKalb av., Brooklyn, consisting in part of black walnut and ebony parlor suits, blue satin; large size pier glasses, with consoles and cornices; Moquette and Brussels carpets, fine oil paintings, chairs, glassware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, will sell, for account of Department of Docks, on MONDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock M., at foot of Christopher st., North River, 900 ends of dock piles. For full information see *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 9 City Hall.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH

City of Bayonne,

Hudson County, N. J.,

7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE.

Brown, Anderton & Imbrie, BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 38 Wall St.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA.

HOLDERS OF OVERDUE BONDS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are notified by the publication of the following act of the General Assembly, lately in session, that unless presented for examination and registration on or before the 1st day of August next they will become null and void, and be debarred from payment forever thereafter, in terms of said act, as follows:

AN ACT TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA AGAINST THE PAYMENT OF PAST DUE BONDS.

Whereas, Divers bonds of the State of Georgia, which matured prior to the 1st day of January, 1872, are now in circulation; and, whereas, it is believed that all of said bonds have been paid, and have been illegally and fraudulently reissued and negotiated, and the extent and amount of said bonds, so reissued and negotiated, is unknown to this General Assembly:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, That all persons holding bonds of the State of Georgia which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, are hereby required to present the same to the Treasurer of the State, for registration, on or before the first day of August, 1875; and, upon the failure so to present said bonds, and to submit the same for registration, the same shall be deemed prima facie to have been paid, and to have been illegally or fraudulently reissued and negotiated.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer of the State to provide and keep a suitable record book in which to register the bonds required to be registered under this act; and it shall be his duty to record the same thereon, and to require that the persons presenting the same shall establish continuous ownership for the last five years by the affidavit of each bona-fide holder, through whose hands they shall have passed, showing from whom the bonds were bought, and to whom they were sold, giving number of bond presented, date of issue, when due, denomination, time, amount, by whom presented, when presented, character of issue, and the reason for having delayed their presentation for payment so long after maturity, and such other information as will enable the General Assembly fully to identify the same.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby, prohibited from paying any of the bonds of the State which matured prior to the first day of January, 1872, or any interest thereon, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That at the expiration of the time mentioned in this act for the registration of the bonds aforesaid, to wit, the first day of August, 1875, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to present the record-book, thus kept, to the Governor, who is hereby authorized to allow and direct the Treasurer to pay such past due bonds, so recorded, as shall appear to him, from all the circumstances connected therewith, to be properly chargeable to the State and entitled to payment.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, immediately upon the passage of this act, to give notice of the provisions, thereby publishing the same at least two months in two newspapers published in the City of Atlanta, and two in the City of New-York.

SEC. 6. Repeals conflicting laws.

Approved March 2, 1875.

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 120 BROADWAY.

At the annual election on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors:

BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT,	E. L. CORNING,
JAS. E. SOUTHWORTH,	ARTHUR B. GRAVES,
PHILIP W. ENGS,	M. LEHMAN,
GEORGE A. FELLOWS,	SALEM H. WALES,
CHARLES PITT,	WM. H. BRIDGMAN,
DANIEL CHAUNCEY,	ISAAC T. SMITH,
JAMES P. WALLACE,	SAMUEL E. HOWARD,
GILBERT POTTER,	CURTIS NOBLE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	E. W. COLEMAN,
HENRY ADAMS,	P. V. KING,
EDWIN C. BURT,	R. H. HOADLEY,
DANFORD KNOWLTON,	CHAS. G. LANDON,
WILLIAM M. PRICE,	GEO. I. SENEY,
PAUL WORTH,	WM. D. WALCOTT,
WILLIAM A. BROWN,	B. K. STICKLE,
JAMES HASLEHURST,	JOHN L. RIKER,
AARON B. BELKNAP,	ELLIOTT C. COWDIN,
GEO. L. KENT,	I. REMSEN LANE,
ADDISON F. ROBERTS,	ARETAS BLOOD,
ELISHA A. PACKER,	JOSEPH S. LOWREY.

And the following gentlemen were chosen Inspectors of the next Annual Election:

WALTER M. AIKMAN. MARQUIS C. GASPER, B. L. HARSELL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. BENJAMIN S. WALCOTT, was unanimously re-elected President.

I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1875.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that certain coupons cut from the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, numbered as follows, to wit:

Nos. 145 to 147, and 369 to 550 inclusive, 185 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147 and 522 to 550 inclusive, 32 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1871.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 585, 597, 598, 622 to 646, 697, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 75 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 575 to 584, 597, 598, 640 to 646, 1,028, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 55 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1872.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 567 to 572, 598, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 43 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1873.

Nos. 145 to 147, 522 to 550, 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 36 coupons, due Aug. 1, 1873.

Nos. 1,038, 1,100, 1,625 and 1,626 inclusive, 4 coupons, due Feb. 1, 1874.

The property of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, have been lost or stolen, and all persons are warned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped.

F. E. VOLZ, Treasurer A. V. R. R. Company.

Pittsburg, April 8, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1875.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot thirty-four bonds numbered as follows: Nos. 489, 182, 407, 399, 117, 518, 553, 523, 175, 438, 426, 103, 157, 510, 74, 554, 137, 449, 120, 106, 409, 478, 58, 470, 521, 95, 582, 40, 535, 354, 9, 541, 200, 326, of $1,000 each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1875. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, upon presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, for the election of managers and for other business, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 12. By order of the Board,

GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY.

Persons holding certificates of the Preferred and Common Stock in the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will please take notice that an assessment of one dollar per share has been levied, payable on or before April 14, 1875, at the principal office in San Francisco, or at No. 9 Nassau st., New-York; indorsement will be made upon the certificates when paid. For full particulars inquire at the office.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1875.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY are requested to call at or communicate with the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway, in relation to the proposed plan of funding the coupons as recommended by the Committee of Bondholders.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED SHARES SOUTHERN and Atlantic Telegraph Company. C. M. RUTTER, No. 15 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

CITY OF BAYONNE

7 Per Cent. Bonds.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. of the 20th day of April, to purchase from the city the whole or any part of

$80,000

City of Bayonne, Hudson County, N. J., Bonds, denominated

TAX BONDS,

IN SUMS OF $1,000 EACH.

Interest 7 per cent. Coupons due 1st of January and 1st of July. Principal payable ten years after date, and redeemable at the pleasure of the city at par and interest, on any of the interest days, after three years from the date of the bonds. Thirty days' previous notice of the intention to redeem must be given through the public papers, numbers of bonds to be redeemed to be determined by lot. These bonds are authorized by special act of the Legislature, which provides that an equal amount of arrears of taxes shall be pledged and held by Commissioners to meet the principal and interest of the bonds.

The right is reserved to decline all bids not satisfactory to the city.

Address J. CONNOR SMITH, City Treasurer, Bergen Point, N. J.

NEW-YORK CITY 7'S,

DUE IN 1900.

ROCHESTER CITY 7'S,

DUE IN 1903.

FOR SALE BY DANIEL A. MORAN, NO. 40 WALL ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital .... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up .... 7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

BONDS WANTED.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES, First.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO 7s., Second.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, First.
INDIANAPOLIS B. AND WESTERN, First.
WEST WISCONSIN L. G., First.

Investment securities constantly on hand.

Orders in stocks and bonds promptly executed at the New-York Stock Exchange.

H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

SOUTH FERRY RAILWAY COMPANY'S CARS,

RUNNING FROM CORNER CHURCH AND VESEY STS., SOUTH, HAMILTON, NORTH SHORE, AND STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth avenue cars connect. Broadway, Seventh, Third, Fourth avenue, and East Broadway within one block. From 6 A. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.

FARE THREE CENTS.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

WM. H. GUION, Chairman.

A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS; GREAT WESTERN INS.; NATIONAL TRUST; THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD, and N. Y. Guaranty and Indemnity Stocks,

Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY MORTGAGES CASHED. Private funds. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.

ORGANIZED 1860.

BOND ST., corner BOWERY, OPEN DAILY.

Deposits from $1 to $5,000 received.

Money deposited now will draw interest as from April 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR SEA CLIFF.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, May 3, the steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip, Pier No. 24, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Sea Cliff 3:30 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way. After June 1 will leave New-York at 8:30 A. M. and Sea Cliff 4 P. M. Large discount from regular fare for excursion parties. Apply to H. DU BOIS, No. 119 South st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

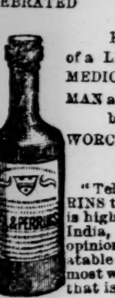
SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED



PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the BREAKFAST TABLE it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the DINNER TABLE, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 5,042.—ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE UPON partnership petition.—(Involuntary Bankruptcy.)—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD BAYARD and MANLIUS G. EVANS as partners, under firm name of EVANS & CO., against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy was filed on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1875, by said EDWARD BAYARD.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.

Upon reading and filing proofs sustaining the allegations of the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits of Benjamin A. Mason and George G. Dutcher, It is ordered that the said MANLIUS G. EVANS do appear before this court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, on the 8th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted; and

It is further ordered, That a copy of said petition, together with a copy of this order, be served on said MANLIUS G. EVANS, by publishing a copy of this order in *The New-York Daily Times* and the New-York *Commercial Advertiser* once in each week for three weeks successively.

Witness, Hon. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, Judge of the { Seal } said District Court, and the seal thereof, at { of the } the City of New-York, in said district, on the { Court. } 14th day of April, A. D., 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of District Court for said district.

THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, No. 151 Broadway, New-York City, Attorney for said Edward Bayard.

ap16-1aw3wF

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. ROBINSON, survivor of the firm of George A. Hunter & Co., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,630.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William L. Robinson, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of May, A. D. 1875, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

Dated New-York, the 13th day of April, 1875.

ap16-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER KEYES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Christopher Keyes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of April, 1875.

ap16-1aw3wF* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 5,040.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY CLEWS and ERNEST ZEIDLER, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of HENRY CLEWS & CO., bankrupts.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1875, Henry Clews and Ernest Zeidler, of the City of New-York, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Henry Clews & Co., have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever, to me as Trustee upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said bankrupts, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of section 5,103 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy."

CORNELIUS F. TIMPSON, Trustee, No. 7 Nassau st., room No. 2.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 10th day of April, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN C. LLOYD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketcum, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—KINGS County.—WILLIAM F. MOTT, Plaintiff, against JOHN L. BURST, Hattie A. Burst, his wife; Hannah S. Chamberlain, George H. Chamberlain, Jane B. Mott, Richard H. Tucker, Lydia B. Torrey, L. Bradford Prince, Isaac N. Leonard, and Ella F. Leonard, his wife, defendants.—No. 3.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Feb. 9, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action, was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City of Brooklyn, State of New-York, on the 20th day of February, 1875.

NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

mh26-1aw6wF*

SUPREME COURT—LOUISA BOCK against CHARLES BOCK, defendant. Summons—for relief. (Com. not ser.)—To the defendant CHARLES BOCK.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 3d day of April, 1875, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

EDWARD P. WILDER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Dated January 5, 1875. ap16,1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.

FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.

o30-1aw6mF*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$600 TO $800.—WANTED—A BUSINESS man with the above amount to take half interest in a well established firm; good business; immense profits; investigation solicited. T. JOHNSON, No. 367 West 34th st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WOOD-YARD and planing mill, with everything complete, doing a good business; for sale at a bargain. Inquire of J. W. DURYEE, No. 258 Cherry st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND TUFTS soda-water fountain, complete and in good order; original cost over $2,000. Apply at A. B. SANDS & CO.'S, No. 130 William st., New-York.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 C. Pac. Gold bs. 99¾	800 Erie Railway..... 30⅝
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.c. 99½	300 do..... 30¾
5,000 H.&St.J.8s,con 89	500 do..... 30⅝
100 A. & Pac. Tel..... 25½	300 do......c. 30½
100 Quicksilver..... 21¾	1100 do..... 30¾
100 do..... 21½	400 do......s3. 30⅝
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...101⅞	200 do..... 30¾
100 Western Union... 77¾	400 do..... 30⅞
2100 do..... 77⅝	500 do......c. 30⅝
1000 do..... 77¾	400 do......s3. 30⅞
100 do......c. 77¾	300 do..... 30⅞
600 do......s3. 77⅝	900 do..... 30¾
900 do..... 77¾	100 do..... 30⅝
100 North-west'n..s3. 44⅝	100 do......b3. 30¾
600 do......s3. 44½	100 do..... 30⅝
1700 do..... 44½	1300 do......s3. 30½
100 North-west'n pref. 57½	100 do......s5. 30½
2900 Pacific Mail..... 42¾	200 do..... 30⅝
300 do..... 42⅝	100 St. Paul pref..... 59
1000 do..... 42¾	200 Tol. & Wabash..... 15
2400 do..... 42⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 27½
100 do......c. 42⅞	1000 Union Pacific..... 70⅝
1100 do..... 42¾	500 do..... 70¼
900 Lake Shore..... 74	1000 do..... 70⅛
1500 do......s3. 74	2500 do..... 70¼
100 Rock Island.....103⅜	500 do..... 70⅜
200 do.....103¼	100 do......c. 70½
300 Ohio & Miss..... 28	500 do..... 70⅜
25 C., C. & I. C..... 6½	800 do......c. 70¼
200 Kansas Pac..b30. 19	300 do..... 70⅜
200 St. Paul..... 38½	500 do......c. 70⅜
300 do..... 38⅝	500 do..... 70¼
200 do..... 38½	500 d..... 70⅛
200 do..... 38⅝	1700 do......s3. 70
200 do..... 38½	500 do..... 70¼
100 do..... 38⅜	1600 do..... 70⅛
700 do..... 38¼	1500 do..... 70
300 do......s3. 38¼	3000 do..... 69⅞
300 do..... 38⅛	800 do..... 70
500 do..... 38	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....121⅛	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....121⅝
10,000 do.....12.121⅛	20,000 U. S.5s, 10-40, R.....115
10,500 U.S.6s,'81,C.122¾	60,000 do......b.c.115
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....12.120¾	5,000 do......b.c.115¼
5,000 U. S. 6s, cur..121	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn.6s,o.x.c. 54¾	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 27½
5,000 do..... 55	25 Mor. & Es.....100⅛
9,000 Tenn.6s,n.x.c. 53⅞	122 do......b.c.100¼
2,000 B.,H. & E. 1st. 29⅛	400 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 44½
1,000 C. & N.W.Con. 91⅛	100 do..... 44⅜
5,000 D.,L. &W Con.115⅛	200 do......b60 44⅝
50,000 do.....115	200 do..... 44½
3,000 H.&St.Jo.8s.C. 88⅞	200 do..... 44⅜
1,000 Ohio & M. C... 98	100 do..... 44¼
1,000 Har. 1st,7s, C.112⅜	300 do..... 44⅛
1,000 C. Pac. Gold B. 99⅝	800 do......s3. 44
1,000 do..... 99¾	200 do..... 44
1,000 do..... 99⅞	2000 do..... 43⅞
3,000 C. P. 1st, San J. Branch..... 86½	100 do..... 44
7,000 do..... 86¾	20 do..... 44⅛
10,000 West. P. Bds.. 96½	1900 do..... 44
11,000 U. Pac. 1st... 99⅛	700 do..... 44⅛
3,000 C.,C.&I. C.1st. 51⅛	1500 do..... 44¼
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 82	150 Del., L. & W......114¼
2,000 T. & W. C. C.. 40½	50 do.....114
19,000 do..... 41	12 do......b. c.113¾
10,000 do....large. 39	36 do.....114¼
10,000 D.&H.C.7s,'94.105	300 do......b3.114
5,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.105	100 do.....113¾
17 Merchants' Bk...122	500 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 15
20 Park Bank.....146	300 do..... 14⅞
25 Phoenix Bank..... 98	300 do..... 15
20 B.of Republic.b.c. 99½	100 do......c. 15⅛
200 Quick. Min...b. c. 21½	200 do..... 15¼
100 do..... 21⅝	13 Chi., Bur. & Q.....113¼
100 do..... 21¼	100 do..b. c.s3.113
50 Atl. & P. Tel.b. c. 26	7 do.....112½
100 do..... 25½	400 L. S. & M. S.b.c.c. 74
100 do......b3. 25⅛	300 do..... 74
400 do..... 25	300 do......s3. 73⅞
100 American Ex..... 64	500 do..... 73¾
15 United States Ex. 62½	1400 do..... 73⅝
20 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 87½	100 do......b3. 73¾
10 West. U. Tel.b. c. 77⅞	100 do......s3. 73⅝
400 do..... 77⅝	10 do..... 73⅞
100 do..... 77½	200 do..... 73⅝
800 do..... 77⅜	2100 do......b3. 73¾
600 do......s3. 77¼	700 do..... 73¾
300 do..... 77⅜	400 do..... 73⅞
600 do..... 77½	200 Union Pac...b. c. 70¼
100 do..... 77⅝	30 do..... 70½
300 do..... 77¾	200 do..... 70⅛
200 Pacific Mail..b. c. 42¾	800 do..... 70
2300 do......s3. 42⅝	2100 do..... 69⅞
50 do..... 42⅞	1200 do..... 69¾
2100 do..... 42⅞	4500 do......s3. 69¾
1900 do......b3. 42½	1000 do..... 69⅞
100 do......s5. 42½	700 do..... 70
500 do..... 42½	100 do..... 70⅛
600 do......s3. 42⅜	100 do..... 70⅛
1600 do......s3. 42½	100 do......s3. 70⅛
100 do..... 42⅝	50 do..... 70⅛
100 do......s3. 42⅝	100 do..... 70½
400 do..... 42¾	100 do......c. 70½
1000 do..... 42⅞	100 do..... 70⅝
150 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.102	200 do..... 70¾
100 Kan. Pac.....b. c. 18¼	100 do..... 70⅝
200 do......b30. 18½	200 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 38
127 N. J. Cen.....b. c.113	100 do......b3. 38⅛
600 Erie Railway.b. c. 30⅝	200 do..... 38¼
600 do..... 30¾	100 do..... 38⅛
1900 do..... 30⅝	500 do..... 38
600 do......b30. 30⅝	500 do......b3. 37¾
3000 do..... 30½	100 do......b3. 37⅞
700 do......b3. 30½	200 do..... 38
600 do......b30. 30½	100 do......s3. 37¾
300 do..... 30⅜	200 do..... 37¾
100 do......c. 30½	100 do......b3. 37⅞
600 do......b3. 30⅝	300 do..... 37⅞
100 do......c. 30⅝	100 do..... 38
400 do..... 30¾	1000 do......s3. 38
500 do..... 30⅞	100 do..... 38⅛
100 do......s3. 30¾	50 Alt. & T. H..... 7½
500 do..... 30⅞	200 Ohio & M..b.c.b3. 27⅞
1100 do......b3. 31	500 do..... 27¾
900 do......b3. 31⅛	100 do......b3. 27⅞
1000 do..... 31	400 do......s3. 27¾
100 do......c. 31	100 St. L., Iron M.& S. 23½
600 do..... 31⅛	100 do....b. c. c. 23¾
100 do......c. 31⅛	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 57¼
100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.103⅛	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf.....b. c. 33¼
400 do.....103¼	
100 N. J. Southern..... 5¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 58¼
796 do......b. c. 5	100 do..... 58

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65, new.....120⅝	200 St. Paul......b3. 38
	100 do..... 38⅛
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....121¾	100 do..... 38⅛
	400 New-Jersey S'n..... 5⅛
5,000 C. P. San Joa. Branch..... 86½	100 do......s3. 5⅛
	35 U. S. Express..... 63
2,000 U. P. 1st..... 99⅛	165 do..... 64
1,000 U. P. L. G..... 96½	700 Pacific Mail..... 43
5,000 H. & St. Jo., 8's, C.....89	500 do......b3. 43
	500 do..... 42⅞
100 A. & P. Tel......s3. 25¾	300 do..... 42¾
100 do..... 77⅜	500 do..... 42⅞
200 Erie Railway Pf... 43⅛	500 Erie Railway..... 31⅛
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 101⅞	100 do......b3. 31¼
12 do.....101⅞	25 do..... 31⅛
1100 Lake Shore...b3. 73⅞	2600 do..... 31¼
200 do..... 73⅞	100 do..... 31⅛
100 Tol. & Wabash... 15⅛	100 do..... 31⅛
200 Union Pacific....c. 70⅜	300 do..... 31¼
100 do..... 70⅝	100 do......b3. 31⅜
600 do..... 70⅝	100 do..... 31⅜
1000 do..... 70⅝	1000 do..... 31⅜
100 do..... 70⅜	700 do..... 31
300 Northwestern..... 44⅝	500 do..... 31
300 do..... 44¾	200 do..... 31⅜
200 do..... 44⅝	500 do..... 31⅛
200 W. Union.....b3. 77⅜	100 do..... 31⅜
400 Ohio & Miss..... 28	500 do..... 31⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$70,000 U.S.6s, R.,'81 121	$150,000 U. S.5-20 R., '67.....120⅞
5,000 do......b. c.121⅛	107,000 do......b. c.120⅞
60,000 do.....121	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.....121⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.....119¾	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Union P. 1st... 99	1600 Erie R.. b. c. s3. 31⅜
5,000 U. P. 7s. L. G.. 97	1000 do..... 31⅜
10,000 U. Pac. S. F.. 92¾	200 do......b30. 31½
3,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 51⅜	1500 do..... 31½
1,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 78¾	3100 do..... 31⅝
3,000 C. & R.I.&P.7s.108½	2500 do..... 31¾
1,000 Gt. West.1st'88 79½	100 do......c. 31¾
8,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.108½	800 do......b3. 31¾
2,000 Alb. & S. 2d...106	800 do..... 31⅝
10 Bank of N. York.132	1800 do..... 31½
60 Del. & H. C.b.c.c.117¾	500 do......b3. 31⅝
200 Mar. L. & M. b. c. 5¾	1100 do..... 31⅝
800 W. U. Tel. b. c.s3. 77⅝	4200 do..... 31¾
600 do......b3. 77¾	500 do..... 31⅝
800 do..... 77¾	30 Ill. Central.....102½
100 Amer. Ex...b. c. 64¼	200 Union Pac...b. c. 70⅞
100 Mich. Cen..... 74	200 do..... 70⅝
100 do......b.c. 74½	100 do......c. 70½
300 Pac.M.S.S Co.b. c. 42⅞	100 do......c. 70⅝
100 do......s10. 42¾	900 do..... 70⅝
2000 do..... 42⅞	600 do......s3. 70¼
300 do......b3. 43	1000 do..... 70⅜
500 do......s3. 42⅞	1500 do..... 70⅛
2200 do..... 43	12 Cleve. & P.G.b. c. 92½
1800 do..... 42⅞	100 Chic. & N.W. b. c. 44⅜
400 do..... 43	100 do..... 44½
700 do..... 43⅛	100 do......s3. 44⅜
100 do......b3. 43⅛	100 do......b3. 44⅜
200 do..... 43⅛	100 do..... 44⅝
100 L.S.& M.S.b.c.b3. 74	100 N. J. Central.....113⅛
100 do......s3. 73⅞	50 do.....113
700 do..... 73⅞	300 Chi. & R. I. b. c.103½
100 do......s10. 73¾	100 Atl. & P. T. b.c.s3. 25¾
300 C.,M.& S.P.b.c.b3. 38¼	76 P.,Ft.W.&C.G.b.c. 96
200 do..... 38⅜	100 Del.,Lac. & West.114⅛
100 do..... 38¼	200 do.....114
1600 do..... 38⅜	1100 do..b.c.b3.114
200 do..... 38½	500 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 28
100 do......b30. 38½	300 St.L.,I.M.& S. b.c. 23
400 do......b3. 38⅜	50 do..... 23½
800 do..... 38⅜	200 Atl. & P. Pf...b. c. 14¼
200 T.,W. & W.b.c.s3. 15⅛	70 Lou. & Nash. b. c. 36½
100 do......b3. 15¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$6,000 Tenn.6s, n.s.. 53½	900 Union Pacific..... 70⅝
2,000 T. 6s, o. ex. c. 55	700 do..... 70½
10,000 U. Pac. S. F.. 92¾	500 do..... 70⅝
8,000 Clev.&P.C.S.F.106	500 do..... 70¾
200 West. Union..s3. 77⅝	1000 do..... 70⅞
700 do......b3. 77¾	700 do......b3. 70⅞
400 do..... 77¾	1200 do..... 71
190 American Ex..b3. 64¼	100 do......b3. 71
100 N. Y. C.& Hud.b3.101⅞	700 do..... 70⅞
300 Pacific Mail..... 43	2700 do..... 71
300 do..... 43⅛	600 do..... 71⅛
800 do..... 43	600 North-west..... 44⅛
100 do......b3. 43	100 do..... 44⅜
100 do..... 43⅛	200 do..... 44½
100 do......s3. 43⅛	400 do..... 44⅝
700 do..... 43¼	100 do......b3. 44⅝
100 Lake Shore..... 73⅞	100 North-west Pref. 57⅛
100 Erie Railway..... 31½	100 do..... 57
300 do......b3. 31⅝	100 Rock Island.....103⅜
600 do..... 31½	300 St. Paul..... 38¼
600 do..... 31⅜	200 do..... 38⅝
500 do......b3. 31½	200 Tol. & Wab..... 15⅛
500 do..... 31½	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref. 20
1300 do..... 31⅜	100 St. L. & Iron M..... 22¾
1300 do......s3. 31⅜	100 Kansas Pacific..... 18
2000 do..... 31½	300 St. L. & Kan. C..... 33

THURSDAY, April 15—P. M.

The stock market was active at intervals to-day, with a decline in the morning and a general recovery in the afternoon. The transactions aggregated 196,000 shares, of which 56,000 were in Erie, 44,000 in Union Pacific, and 35,000 in Pacific Mail. The business in Lake Shore, North-western, St. Paul, and Western Union ranged from 10,800 to 13,800 shares. Union Pacific fell off from 70½ to 69¾, rose to 70⅞, reacted to 70¼, and toward the close advanced to 71⅛, at which last sales were effected. Erie fell off from 30¾ to 30½, rose to 30⅞, and declined to 30⅜ before the end of the first call. In the afternoon the price reached 31¾, the closing dealings having been at 31⅜@31½. Pacific Mail after selling down to 42⅜, rose to 43¼, the closing price. North-western Common declined from 44⅝ to 43⅞, and St. Paul Common from 38⅝ to 37¾, with a subsequent recovery. St. Paul Preferred declined from 59 to 58, without any rally at the close. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph fell off from 25½ to 25, and advanced to 25¾. Iron Mountain rose to 23¾, and afterward declined 1 ℘ cent. The remainder of the list was ⅛ to ⅜ ℘ cent. lower in the early dealings, and firm at a recovery in the afternoon. Among investment shares, New-Jersey Central was firm at 113@113⅛, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western weaker at 114¼@114. The general market at the close was strong in tone.

Money was in superabundant supply, and call loans were done at 3@4 ℘ cent. until late in the afternoon, when there were large offerings as low as 2 ℘ cent., the closing rate. Commercial paper is still quoted at 5½ to 7 for prime grades, with a good demand from the banks.

The foreign advices were favorable, the London market for securities being reported strong, and discounts easy at 3 5-16 ℘ cent. for 3-months' bills in the open market. The Directors of the Bank of England at their regular weekly court to-day did not alter the rate of discount, which remains at 3½ ℘ cent. The bank gained in bullion £49,000 for the week, and £8,000 additional to-day, the proportion of bank reserve to liabilities being 38¼ ℘ cent., against 35⅝ last week. Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account; 1865s, old, at 108¼; 1867s at 108⅛@108¼; 10-40s at 103½@103⅝, and new 5s at 103½. Erie ranged from 27½ to 27, closing at 27⅛@27¼. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 6,726,000 francs during the past week. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm, with $4 86½ and $4 90 as the figures for actual business. Gold was intensely dull and stereotyped at 115⅛ for the most part, a small business having been done at 115¼. Cash gold was easy at the opening at 1@2 ℘ cent. for carrying, but borrowers afterward paid 1-64 ℘ diem and 2 ℘ cent. ℘ annum for use. At the close loans were made free of interest. The Havana steamer took out $413,313 specie, of which $390,344 was in Spanish gold and the remainder American gold coin.

Government bonds were strong, and some round amounts of 1867s, 1881s, (6s) and 10-40s, changed hands. The dealings were largely in the registered issues. Railroad bonds were generally firm, with a good demand for the leading issues. In State bonds Tennessees were firm, and sold at 54¾@55 for old ex-coupon, 53⅞ for do. new, and 53½ for new series.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1875.

Gold receipts	$342,173 10
Gold payments	31,277 74
Gold balance	58,917,400 67
Currency receipts	1,300,843 04
Currency payments	948,548 90
Currency balance	43,034,086 33
Customs	314,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—APRIL 15.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	116½	116½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	118¾	118¾
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅝	121⅝
American Gold	115⅛	115⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	4 86½	$4 86½
New-York Central	101⅞	101⅞
Rock Island	103½	103⅜
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43¼
St. Paul	38¾	38⅝
St. Paul Preferred	59½	58
Western Union	77¾	77¾
Union Pacific	70⅜	71⅛
Lake Shore	74⅛	73⅞
Wabash	15	15⅛
North-western	44⅝	44⅝
North-western Preferred	58	57
Delaware and Lackawanna	114¾	114
New-Jersey Central	113⅛	113⅛
Panama	122½	122½
Erie	30⅞	31½
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅛	28
C. C. and Ind. Central	6¼	6¼
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices of stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102	101⅞	400
Erie	31¾	30⅜	56,000
Erie Preferred	43½	40½	700
Lake Shore	74	73⅝	10,300
Wabash	15¼	14⅞	2,000
North-western	44⅝	43⅞	13,800
North-western Preferred	58	57	400
Rock Island	103½	103⅛	1,300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	38⅝	37¾	10,900
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	59	58¼	200
Del., Lack. & Western	114¼	114	1,963
New-Jersey Central	113⅛	113	277
Michigan Central	74½	74	200
Union Pacific	71⅛	69¾	44,000
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27½	27½	200
Ohio & Mississippi	28	27¾	2,300
Western Union	77¾	77⅜	11,000
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	25½	25	950
Pacific Mail	43¼	42⅜	35,000
Quicksilver	21¾	21¼	600
Amer. Mer. Union Express	64¼	64	400
Iron Mountain	23¾	23	700
Atlantic & Pacific Railroad	14¼	14¼	200
Kansas Pacific	19	18	400
Kansas Pacific Preferred	33¼	33	400
Burlington & Quincy	113	113	100
New-Jersey Southern	5⅛	5	1,300
Total sales			196,490

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	121	121¼	5-20s, '65, c.	120¾	120⅞
6s, '81, r.	120⅞	121⅛	5-20s, '67, r.	120⅞	121⅛
6s, '81, c.	122¾	123¼	5-20s, '67, c.	121⅝	121¾
5-20s, '62, r.	115¾	....	5-20s, '68, r.	120⅞	121⅛
5-20s, '62, c.	118½	119	5-20s, '68, c.	121½	121¾
5-20s, '64, r.	116¼	116¾	10-40s, r.	115¼	115⅜
5-20s, '64, c.	119¾	120¼	10-40s, c.	116¼	116½
5-20s, '65, r.	116⅝	117	5s, '81, r*	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s, '65, c.	121¾	122¼	5s, '81, c.	116⅜	116¾
5-20s, '65, n. r.	120¼	120½			

*Ex interest.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in coin $17,600 for interest and $5,700 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$28,434,000
Gold balances	1,197,814
Currency balances	1,557,379

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,442,390
Currency balances	4,169,408
Gold exchanges	8,741,220
Gold balances	1,594,086

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1886.... 45	N. C., N.C.R., J. & J. 50
Ark.7s,L.R.&F.S.iss. 9½	N. C., N.C.R., A. & O. 50
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.. 9½	N. C., N. C. R.. coup. off. Jan. & J....... 38
A.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 9½	
Ark. 7s. M. O.& R.R. 9½	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, Ap. & Oc....... 38
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 9½	
California 7s.......113	N. C., F'd'g act, '68.. 11
Ill. coup. 6s, 1877....101	N. C., sp. tax class 1 4
Ill. coup. 6s, 1879....101	N. C., sp, tax, class 3 3½
Illinois War Loan...101	Ohio 6s, 1875.......101
Kentucky 6s.......101	Ohio 6s, 1881.......104
Louisiana 6s..... 36	Ohio 6s, 1886.......107½
La. 6s, new bonds.... 35	Rhode Island 6s.....105¼
La. 6s, n. fl'g debt.... 35	South Carolina 6s.... 32
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 35	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July 31
La. 6s, levee bonds.. 35	S. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct. 31¼
Mich. 6s, 1878-79.....103	S. C. 6s, F'd'g act, '66 31
Michigan 6s, 1883....104	S.C.6s, L.C.'89, J.&J. 31
Michigan 7s, 1890....107	S.C.6s,L.C.'89,A.& O. 31¼
Mo. 6s, due in 1875..100⅝	S. C. 7s, 1888....... 31½
Mo. 6s, due in 1876..100¾	S. C. non-fund. bds.. 6
Mo. F. bs. due '94-5.. 99	Tennessee 6s, old.... 72
Mo.L.B.,'81 to '91 inc. 99½	Tenn. 6s, old, ex cou. 55
Mo. A. or U. due '92. 99	Tenn. 6s, new bonds 75
H. & St. Jo. due '75.100½	Tenn. 6s,n. bds., ex C 53¼
H. & St. Jo. due '76.100¾	Tenn. 6s., new series 53
N. Y. Reg't B'y L'n.107	Texas 10s, 1876...... 96
N. Y. Cou. B'y L'n..107	Virginia 6s, old...... 34
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '75.110	Va. 6s, new bds, '66.. 34
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '77.110	Va. 6s, new bds, '67.. 34
N. Y. 6s, C'l L'n, '78.110	Va. 6s, Consol bonds 60
N.Y. 5s,Gold L'n,'75.110	Va.6s, ex matu'd cou. 55
N. C. 6s, old, J. & J. 20½	Va.6s, Consol, 2d ser. 42½
N. C. 6s, old, A. & O. 20½	Va. 6s, Defer'd. bds 9½

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.110	Clev.,P.& A. new bs.101
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.104	Det., Mon. & Tol. B.101
Bos., H. & Erie 1st... 28½	Buff. & Erie New B.101
Ches. & O. 6s, x coup. 36	Buff. & State L. 7s...102
Chi. & Alton 1st......113	L. S. Div'd Bonds....100½
Chi. & Alton Inc......103	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st.103½
La. & Mo. 1st, gtd.... 91½	L. S. Cons.Reg'd 1st.101½
St. L., J. & Chi. 1st...100	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d. 93½
C., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct.,1st.113¼	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......104½
C., B. & Q. Consol. 7s.105	M. Cen. Cons.7s,1902.104½
Chicago, R. I. & P...108⅛	M. C. 1st, 8s,'82, S. F.110
N. J. Cen. 1st, new...111	Mich. Cen. Equip. B. 99½
N. J. Cen. 1st, Cons.105¼	N. J. Southern 1st.7s. 30¼
N. J. Cen. 2d.........102	N. Y. & N. Hav. 6s..100¼
N.J.Cen. Cons.Conv.112⅛	N. Y. Central 6s,'83..101½
Am. Dk. & Imp. bds.103⅛	N. Y. Central 6s,'87..100
M. & S.P.1st, 8s, P.D.109¼	N. Y. Central 7s, '76..101⅝
M. & S. P. 7s. g., R.D. 84½	N.Y.C.& H.1st Coup.114
M. & S.P. 1st, La.C.D. 86½	N.Y.C. & H. 1st Reg.112
M. & S.P. 1st, I. & D. 76	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.106
M. & S.P. 1st, H. & D. 73¾	Harlem 1st, 7s Coup.118¼
M. & S.P. 1st, C. & M. 82	Harlem 1st, 7s Reg...112
M. & S. P. 1st, Cons. 74	North Missouri 1st.. 92¼
M. & S. P. 2d........ 76	O. & M. Cons. S. F.. 96
Chi. & N. W. S. F...103	Ohio & Miss. Cons.. 99
Chi. & N. W. Int.bs.101	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 78¾
Chi. & N. W. con.bs. 91½	Cen. Pac. G. Bonds.. 98⅝
Chi. & N. W.Ex. bs. 86	Cen. Pac. S. J. B'ch. 89½
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 98½	Cen. Pac. C. & O. 1st 89
C. & N. W. C. G. Bs. 85¼	Cen. Pac. State A. B.109
Gal. & Chi. Ex......106	Western Pac. B'ds.. 96⅜
Gal. & Chicago 2d..103¼	Union Pac. 1st B'ds. 99
Peninsular 1st, con.. 96½	Union Pac. Sink. F.. 92¼
Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 95	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st 93
C.,C.,C.&I,1st,7sS.F.108	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 79½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.111	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.101
Del., L. & W.7s,con.115	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st..110
Mor. & Es. Bs., 1900. 99	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..105½
Mor. & Essex Con'n.100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.. 98
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.103¾	Cleve. & P. Con. S.F.105½
Erie 1st, Ex.......107	Cleve. & P. 4th...... 97
Erie 2d, 7s, '79.....101¼	C., C. & I. 1st...... 51¼
Erie 3d, 7s, '83..... 99¼	St. L. & Iron M. 1st. 88¼
Long Dock Bonds...105	St. L. & Iron M. 2d.. 40
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.107	Alton & T. H. 1st...105
H. & St. Jo. 8s, con. 88½	Alton & T. H. 2d In. 77¾
C. Falls & Minn. 1st. 83	Tol. & W. 1st Ex.... 82
Ind., Bloom.& W.1st. 29	T. & W.1st,St.L.div. 61½
Ind., Bloom & W.2d. 10	Tol. & W. 2d........ 54
Mich. S. 7 ℘ c., 2d...103¼	T. & W. Cons. Conv. 41⅛
M. S. N. I. S.F.7 ℘c.107¾	Han. & Naples 1st... 42½
Clev. & Tol. S. F....106	Gt. West. 1st, 1888.. 79¼
Clev. & Tol. N. Bs..100½	Pekin, L. & D. 1st... 60
Clev.,P. & A. old bs.102	

And the following for City bank shares:

America.....152	Irving.....130
American Exchange.119½	Manhattan.....152
Chemical.....1600	Market.....121
City.....300	Mechanics'.....144
Citizens'.....125	Mechanics' & Trad.130
Commerce.....119	Merchants'.....122
Continental..... 93½	Metropolitan.....133
Corn Exchange.....127	New-York.....131
First National.....200	N. Y. Nat. Exchange.100
Fourth National..... 98½	North America.....100¼
Gallatin National...128	Pacific.....165
German-American.. 94	Park.....145
Germania.....115	People's.....140
Gold Exchange.....115	Republic..... 99
Grocers'.....101½	State of New-York..115
Hanover..... 98	Tradesmen's.....145
Impor'rs' & Traders'.195	Union.....140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—APRIL 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	106	106⅛
Camden & Amboy Railroad	129	130
Pennsylvania Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56¾	56⅞
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¾	62⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43⅝
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	23	23⅛
Northern Central Railroad	32½	32⅝
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	101½	102

The new seven ℘ cent. coupon bonds of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, due in 1894, have been placed on the list of the Stock Exchange. The $2,000,000 of this loan negotiated by Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London, are officially quoted on the London Stock Exchange.

On May 1 the Gallatin National Bank will pay the first mortgage bonds of the South-side Railroad of Long Island, and the coupons of the mortgage bonds, due on the same day, of the Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, will be paid at No. 11 Mercer street.

The May coupons of the real estate mortgage bonds negotiated by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid May 1 at the company's office, No. 52 William street.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 15, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	52	V. Oil, bbls	100
Beans, bbls	20	Lead, pigs	300
Bees-wax, pk	1	Oat-meal, bbls	100
Broom-corn, bales	45	Beef, pks	121
Copper, bbls	16	Pork, pks	118
Copper, cakes	274	Cut-meats, pks	609
Cotton, bales	610	Lard, tcs	483
Dried Fruit, pks	33	Lard, kegs	105
Eggs, bbls	3,072	Oil-cake, pks	1,700
Flour, bbls	14,152	Butter, pks	2,725
Meal, bags	456	Cheese, pks	2,433
Wheat, bushels	49,160	Sugar, hhds	579
Corn, bushels	26,380	Sugar, bbls	106
Oats, bushels	16,600	Syrup, bbls	20
Malt, bushels	3,000	Starch, pks	1,450
Barley, bushels	1,500	Stearine, pks	50
Peas, bushels	600	Tallow, pks	30
Grass-seed, bags	710	Tea, pks	5
Grease, pks	50	Tow, bales	35
Hemp, bales	27	Tobacco, hhds	112
Hops, bales	69	Tobacco, pks	369
Hides, No	814	Wool, bales	110
Hides, bdls	464	Whisky, bbls	204
Leather, sides	6,891		

ASHES—Have been quite dull since our last, with Pots quoted at $6 and Pearls at $7 87½@$8 ℘ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in quite moderate demand at from 33c.@35c. for Yellow, the latter rate for very choice.

COCOA—Is inactive, even in a jobbing way, with Maracaibo quoted nominally at 26c.@29c.; Caracas, 15c.@16c; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7½c., gold.

COFFEE—An improved demand has been noted for Rio, which has advanced ¼c. ℘ lb., closing firmly, with sales reported here of 1,500 bags by the Ontario and 500 bags by the Havana at full rates; 4,002 bags by the H. W. Gove at 18¼c. And at Baltimore, 4,523 bags by the Philothea at 17¾c., gold....The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 32,994 bags, and at the outports 35,649 bags, with 48,000 bags, reported as afloat and loading for the United States, of which 28,400 bags were credited to New-York. A livelier inquiry has been noted for other kinds, with prices ruling in favor of sellers. The recent movements (part previously reported) have been summed up thus: 4,450 mats Java, ex Lametar, sold before arrival, on private terms; 4,429 mats Singapore, ex Ring Dove, sold on private terms; 3,006 mats Maracaibo, 1,797 mats Laguayra, 789 mats Costa Rica, 1,089 mats Mexican, 476 mats St. Domingo, and 115 mats Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption, within our range....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here, this morning, was 17,588 bags and 9,000 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17¼c.@17½c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 16½c.@20¼c., gold; Java invoices, 24c.@27c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 17¾c.@19c.; Jamaica, 16½c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 17½c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19c.; Ceylon, 18¾c.@21c.; Savanilla, 17½c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16¼c., ℘ lb., gold.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, for early delivery, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, for early delivery, of 1,660 bales, (of which 960 bales were on last evening,) including 1,456 bales to shippers and 154 bales to spinners. Toward the close rather more inquiry was noted, on export account, at current rates....For forward delivery a moderately active business has been reported, opening with a downward tendency, values receding about ⅛c. ℘ lb., under the unsatisfactory advices from Liverpool, but closing more firmly, with a better demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,400 bales, of which 4,700 bales were on last evening and 22,700 bales to-day, with 1,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with April options closing at 16 5-16c.@16 11-32c.; May, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; June, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; July, 16 31-32c.; August, 17⅛c.; September, 16 27-32c.@16⅞c.; October, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; November, 16 5-32c.@16 7-32c.; December, 16 3-16c.@16¼c., and January, 16⅜c. ℘ lb. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 61[illegible] bales, of which 463 bales were by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,122 bales, against 4,223 bales same day last week; and thus far this week, 30,019 bales, against 31,388 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,253,240 bales, against 3,499,962 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 7,303 bales; to the Continent, 7,459 bales. Stock in New-York, 190,938 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 559,679 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	15¼	15¼	15½	15½
Low Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Middling Fair	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Fair	18	18⅛	18⅜	18⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been moderate since our last, on a steady basis as to values. The export inquiry has been less satisfactory. Desirable lines of shipping extras, however, have been offered with reserve, and quoted quite firm. There has been much less call for stock for the West Indies and South America. The sales since our last have been 14,100 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4 35@$4 70; ordinary to fancy Superfine State and Western, $4 75@$5 10, chiefly at $4 80@$5; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 25@$5 35; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 50@$6; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 20@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 50; very good to very fancy do., $5 50@$6; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $5 20@$5 50; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 30@$6; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 5,300 bbls. shipping stock at current rates....Southern Flour has been inactive at unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $4 70@$6 for very poor and very good shipping and trade Extras, and $6@$7 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extras....Canada Flour neglected and unsettled....Rye Flour has been in fair request, within the range of from $4 25@$5 35 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 30 for Superfine ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more demand at from $4@$4 50 for very poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 90@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 1,900 bbls., including 1,000 bbls. Pennsylvania at $4 10....Corn-meal, in sacks, quiet at from $1 35@$1 85 ℘ 100 lb....Oat-meal dull at from $7 25@$8 25 ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted rather stronger in price, on a less urgent offering of stock, and much more confident demand, especially for prime to choice samples. Low grade stock has not been much sought after. Winter Wheat has attracted more attention, and has been very firm, particularly good to strictly choice White Western, which has been wanted for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 129,000 bushels, at $1 25@$1 30½ for very poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, chiefly $1 30@$1 30½ for Minnesota, afloat, and $1 28 for do., in store, and $1 29 for prime Milwaukee, afloat; $1 23@$1 26 for No. 2 Milwaukee, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 25 for stock, afloat, closing with this rate reported as bid, and $1 26 asked for prime; $1 20@$1 22 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 21@$1 22 for good to strictly prime, and $1 20 for ordinary, afloat; $1 20@$1 23 (nominally) for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat; $1 15@$1 28 for ungraded Spring, car stock, mainly at $1 19@$1 21 for Chicago, afloat; $1 33@$1 41½ for fair ordinary to extra choice White Western, for export, (including 16,000 bushels at the latter rate;) $1 29@$1 32 for Amber Western, and $1 25@$1 29 for ordinary prime Red Western....New Corn has been less freely dealt in, and has been quoted a shade lower, closing dull. The export inquiry has been comparatively tame. Sales have been reported, since our last; of 84,000 bushels at 90c.@92½c. for new Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 91½c.@92½c. for fair to strictly prime, afloat, and 90c.@91c. for fair to choice, in store; 92c.@93c. for new Yellow Western, and 92½c., in part for new White do....Of old Mixed Western, about 1,000 bushels sold at 95c., in store, with this rate asked for full boat loads, and 94c. reported as bid....Rye held above the views of buyers and inactive. State held at $1 10 and Canada, in bond, at $1 ℘ bushel....Barley quiet and irregular in price. Prime to choice Canada West held at $1 50@$1 52, with $1 45 reported as the best bid. Sales have been reported of only 2,000 bushels Canada East (blowed and screened) at $1 30 ℘ bushel....Barley Malt, dull and unsettled....Canada Peas, dull; held above the views of purchasers; offerings very light....Oats have been in good request and quoted rather firmer in the instance of prime stock, afloat. Prime to choice White offered very sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 73c.@75¾c. for Mixed Western, mainly at 75¾c. for prime Chicago, afloat, and 73c. for do., in store; 74¼c.@77c. for White Western, mostly at 75c. for fair Ohio, afloat, and 74¼c. for good Western, in store; 75c. for White State, car lots....Feed has been comparatively slow of sale, and quoted at from $23@$28 ℘ ton. Sales include three car-loads at $1 30@$1 35 ℘ 100 lb....Bale Hay has been inactive, with shipping grades quoted at 65c.@75c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1. Clover, 60c.@70c. Rye Straw has been very quiet within the range of from 55c.@80c.; Oat, 50c.@65c. ℘ 100 lb.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, 400 bales, to arrive, sold at 2¾c., currency. Market otherwise dull, but steady.

HIDES—Have been without material change as to values, on a moderate trade; sales, 5,000 Montevideo at 24c., gold, 4 months; 900 Central American, 800 Dry Mexican, and 1,500 Dry Texas, on private terms.

MOLASSES—The general market has been very quiet to-day. The stock of foreign, in first hands, was extremely light, embracing only 611 hhds. Cuba. The demand was moderate, mostly from refiners, but the bids were not up to the views of sellers. The jobbing trade was comparatively tame in both foreign and New-Orleans. The stock of New-Orleans in first-hands here this morning was estimated at 3,200 bbls. ....We quote: Porto Rico, 45c.@60c.; Barbados, new crop, 44c.@45c.; Demerara, 40c.@45c.; new crop Cuba, grocery qualities, 42c.@46c.; new crop Cuba, refining grades, 43¼c. for 50 test; do., Centrifugal, 32c.@35c.; St. Croix, 50c.@55c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 65c.@75½c. for fair to choice....Syrups have been in demand, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 40c.@70c., the latter for very fancy, and Molasses do. at 42c.@52c. ℘ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been salable and steady on the basis of 31c.@32c. for hhds. and 34c.@35c. for bbls., and 36c.@37c. for extra heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted steady, but has been less sought after, within the range of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; $2 20@$2 50 for No. 2; $2 62½@$4 50 for No. 1, and $5@$8 for Pale to Extra Pale ℘ 280 lb. Sales have been made of 1,000 bbls. Strained, at $2 12½ ℘ 280 lb....Tar has been in quite moderate request, within the range of $2 12½@$2 37½....City Pitch, $2 25, delivered....Spirits Turpentine has been in good request, and quoted up to 38c.@38½c. for merchantable at the close, with sales reported of 225 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Has been comparatively quiet, but held with a fair show of confidence. Crude, in bulk, quoted here at 7c., and May at 7⅛c.@7¼c....Refined, here, at 14c.@14¼c., for prompt delivery, with sales of 1,000 bbls. at 14c....At Philadelphia, quoted at 14c.@14⅛c. And at Baltimore, at 14⅛c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21c....City Naphtha at 9¾c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and decidedly lower, with much less call for stock, even on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of only small lots of new Western Mess on the basis of $22 50, with Prime Mess quoted at $19 75@$20, and Extra Prime at $16 50@$17 50. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess 250 bbls. May option, at $22 60, closing dull at $22 50; 2,500 bbls., June, at $22 75@$23, closing at $22 50@$22 60; 1,750 bbls., July, at $22 55@$23 10, closing at about $22 55@$22 60....Dressed Hogs, heavy and irregular; demand moderate. City quoted down to 10⅜c.@10c. ....Cut-meats have been less sought after and quoted easier in price, with sales reported of 25,000 lb. Pickled Bellies at 11¼c.@11½c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 9½c.@9⅝c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 12½c.@12¾c.; small lots of fresh Hams at 12½c.; 1,500 Smoked Hams at 14½c.; 18 hhds. Dry-salted Shoulders at 8⅝c., with Boston Backs, in bxs., quoted at 13c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 12½c.@13c., and Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 9c....Bacon held above the views of buyers, on a very meagre stock, and therefore very quiet: 50 bxs. City Long Clear, in lots, sold at 12⅝c., quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.; with Western Long Clear at 12¼c., and Short Clear at 12½c....Lard has been in comparatively limited demand, and though opening rather more firmly, closed lower and weak, though sellers did not seem disposed to press supplies on the market. Sales have been reported, since our last, for early delivery, of only small lots of Western Steam on the basis of 15 9-16c.; 130 tcs. City at 15⅛c.@15¼c.; with Refined quoted at from 15c.@15⅝c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 1,000 tcs., June options at 15¾c.@15 13-16c., closing, however, at 15⅝c.@15 11-16c. as the nominal quotations, with May options at 15½c.@15 9-16; and 250 tcs. July at 15⅞c ℘ lb. ....A good jobbing inquiry has been noted for Beef, chiefly for the East, within the previous range. Sales have been reported of 270 bbls. in lots. Quotations as before....Of Beef Hams, 75 bbls. sold at steady rates....Butter has been quoted about steady in the instance of the better grades, which have been in pretty fair request. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 15c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 12c.@19c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@15c. for rolls, and new State, in tubs, at 22c.@30c. for fair to choice, and new Western at 17c.@24c. Offerings of new are increasing, and the finest qualities are meeting with more favor with buyers....Cheese has been rather more sought after on a steady basis as to values. Shippers operate with more freedom. State Factory quoted firm at 13c.@16¾c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15c. ℘ lb....Eggs have been in very moderate request within the reduced range of from 19c.@22c. for fair to fancy.

RICE—Has been selling in lots to a moderate extent. Carolina ordinary to very choice quoted steady at from $6 87½@$8 50; Louisiana, $6 25@$7 75; Rangoon, free, at $6 37½@$6 62½, and in bond at $2 70@$2 90, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 lb.

SALT—Continues in very moderate request as a rule, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 85c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been in some demand, but at easier prices; Crude at 5⅛c.@5¼c., gold, free.

SUGARS—Raw have been held quite confidently at the recent improvement, but the demand, especially from refiners, has been moderate. Sales have been made of 303 hhds. Refining Cuba on the basis of 8c.@8¼c. for fair to good, and 631 hhds. Centrifugal at 9 3-16c. ℘ lb. We quote fair Refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do. at 8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8½c.@9⅛c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7½c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted steady at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ lb....The movements in raw Sugars at this port since April 1 have been summed up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock April 1, 1875	57,969	34,794	130,597	1,603
Receipts since the 1st of April	27,875	20,146	15,647	2,735
Total	85,844	54,940	146,244	4,338
Sales, since the 1st of April	22,737	16,775	23,546	2,923
Stock, April 15, 1875	63,107	38,165	122,698	1,415
Stock, April 16, 1874	65,256	50,564	183,282	1,310

TALLOW—Quoted strong and in very good request. Sales equal to 157,000 lb. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9c....Stearine firm and wanted. Choice City, in hhds., quoted at 16½c. Sales, 70 tcs. choice Western at 15¾c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—The auction sale to-day was at better figures in the instance of the Greens placed, and at full, unchanged prices for the Oolong and Japan. There were 1,068 bxs. Ping Suey sold at 25½c.@61c.; 248 half-chests do., 27½c.@38½c.; 740 half-chests Moyunes, 22½c.@98c.; 532 half-chests Amoy Oolong, 25c.@30½c.; 371 half-chests Formosa Oolong, 39½c.@42½c.; 419 half-chests Japan, 40c.@52½c., and 55 half-chests Congou at 29c. The regular market has been more active. Sales, 1,400 half-chests Oolong, 1,960 half-chests Japan, and 500 half-chests Green.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 14½, with sales reported of 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A good demand prevails for room on the berth, chiefly for Grain, Flour, and Cotton, with rates quoted as favoring the ship-owners. The chartering movement has been on a restricted scale, the higher rates claimed, particularly for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, operating against an active business. The inquiry for accommodation has been mostly for vessels for Grain and Petroleum, with some call noted for tonnage for Tobacco, Lumber, and Naval Stores. The demand for vessels for the Sugar trade has been light in the local market. Vessels for the Coal trade have been quite moderately sought after....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail 2,150 bales Cotton at 7-32d. ℘ lb.; 2,000 Oars at ⅜d. ℘ foot, running measurement; and by steam, 10,000 bushels Grain at 6d.@6½d. ℘ bushel; 1,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; 430 pks. Provisions at 27s. 6d. ℘ ton. Also, a ship, 1,581 tons, with Wheat, from San Francisco, reported on private terms. And a British ship, 1,059 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For London, by steam, 2,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ℘ bushel, and 1,500 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton; also, a Norwegian bark, 392 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain, at 5s. ℘ quarter....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6¼d. ℘ bushel....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 2,500 quarters grain at 5s. 3d. ℘ quarter; a Danish brig, 235 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 7½d., or if direct, at 4s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; a British bark, 598 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ℘ quarter; and a ship, 1,120 tons, with Guano, reported from Baker's Island, at 70s. Advices from Matanzas reported a fair demand for tonnage for Sugar for Cork and orders within the range of 47s. 6d.@55s., the latter rate for hogsheads, at which three vessels, capacity of 1,000 hhds., 900 hhds., and 700 hhds., respectively, were charterd....For Antwerp, by steam, 450 bbls. Resin, and 2,500 staves, on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 pks. Provisions, 120 pks. Tobacco, and 2,000 bbls. Resin, reported on private terms....For Seville, an American schooner, 481 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Tobacco, on private terms....For Hiogo and Yokohama, an Austrian bark, 645 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For St. Jago, a brig, with Lumber, from Wilmington, for port charges, and back with Sugar, north of Hatteras, at 50c. ℘ cwt....For Aux Cayes and back to New-York, a British schooner, 116 tons, with general cargo, at $1,450....For Antigua, a British schooner, 178 tons, with Lumber, from Satilla River, at $9, gold....For Rio Janeiro, a German bark, 361 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, on private terms, quoted at about $1 12½@$1 25 ℘ bbl.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,734 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,902 Head, or 406 cars, against 475 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of stock to operate with; 4 cars only of the fresh arrivals were on sale, the balance being through consignments; sales 67 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,054 to 1,190 lb., at $5 90@$6 50; 171 head stockers, averaging 663, 715 and 927 lb., at $4@$4 70@$5 50; 120 common Texans and Cherokees, averaging 801 lb., at $3 35; no good cattle unsold; few odds and ends remaining unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,400 head, against 8,000 head for the same time last week, and 10,200 head for the same time last year; the market opened moderately active at yesterday's prices; 1,617 head were disposed of, leaving three cars of clipped unsold, two of good quality and one medium; sales, 305 Ohio Wool Sheep ranging from 96 to 114 lb., at $7 15@$7 37½; 188 Ohio Clipped, averaging 98 lb., at $5 60; 528 Illinois Wool, averaging 90 lb., at $5 50; 289 Illinois Clipped, averaging 93 lb., at $4 12½; 302 Michigan Clipped, averaging 82 lb., at $6 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,600 head, against 7,800 head for the same time last week, 14,700 head for the same time last year; the market was dull and dragging, with slow demand; none were disposed of for Eastern trade; 500 head were sold to city butchers; Yorkers, $8 25@$8 40; heavy Hogs, $8 50@$8 60.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cattle firm; less active; official receipts yesterday, 4,300 head; to-day, 3,000; stockers, $3 75; Butchers', $4@$5 50; ordinary to extra Shipping, $5 50@$7; choice Steers, $5 60@$6. Shipments, 4,000. Live Hogs active; firm for choice; others dull and declining. Receipts, 13,000; light, $7 50@$8; heavy, $8@$9 25; but few sales at the latter figure; shipments, 9,000. Sheep steady, firm, and unchanged.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat active, higher, and unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 05½@$1 06, with 2c. storage; No. 2 Spring, fresh, $1 03; Regular, $1 01 spot; $1 04¼ May; $1 06½ June; No. 3 Spring, 96c.; Rejected, 91c.@91½c. Corn buoyant and unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, Regular, 71c.@71½c. spot; 77¼c. bid May; 76½c. bid June; Rejected, Winter, 68½c.; Fresh, 71c.@71½c. Oats advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Fresh, 60½c.@60⅝c. spot; 61⅝c. bid May; 62c. bid June. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, $1 03. Barley advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 14@$1 15, spot or April; $1 09, May. Pork lower and unsettled, and in fair demand at $21 75, spot or May; $22@$22 05, June. Lard in light demand, and holders firm at $15 35, spot; $15 40, May; $15 60, June. Bulk Meats advanced, and in fair demand; Shoulders, 7⅞c.; Short-Rib Middles, 11½c.; Short Clear Middles, 12c., all loose, spot. Whisky, $1 11. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat irregular at $1 04⅜@$1 04½, May; $1 06¼, June. Corn, ¼c. higher. Oats, 61¾c., May. Pork dull and 5c. higher. Lard unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Petroleum held at 14⅜c. for Refined; 10⅛c. for Crude. Clover-seed sparingly offered and demand good; sales of Pennsylvania at $11@$11 50; Western, $11 50@$12 25. Timothy and Flax Seed unchanged. Flour steady and fairly active on local account; sales, 500 bbls, including Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $5@$5 75; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 25@$6; high grades, $6 25@$7 50. Rye Flour quoted at $5 25. Good Winter Wheat is wanted, but Spring is neglected; sales of Red at $1 30@$1 31; Amber, $1 32; White at $1 40. Rye sells at $1 10 for Pennsylvania. Corn dull and weak; sales of Yellow at 89c.@90c.; Western Mixed, 89c. Oats declining; sales of White at 72c.@74c., and Mixed at 70c.@71c. Provisions unchanged; sales of Mess Pork at $22@$22 50. Beef Hams, $18@$22 50. Smoked Hams, 13c.@14c.; Pickled do., 12¼c.@12½c. Lard, 14c.@15½c. Whisky held at $1 14 for Western. Butter unchanged. Cheese steady; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17¼c.; New-York Prime, 16c.@16¼c.; Western Fine, 16c.@16¼c. Eggs lower; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 18c.; Western do., 16c.@17c.; Southern do., 16c.@17c.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak and lower; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 33@$1 35; No. 2 do., $1 31; Mixed do., $1 30; No. 1 Western Red, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 28@$1 29; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@$1 33; Maryland Red, $1 25@$1 33; do. Amber, $1 35@$1 37; do. White, $1 25@$1 35; No. 2 Western Spring Red, $1 20. Corn weak and lower; Southern White, 88c.@90c.; Southern Yellow, 90c.@90½c.; Western Mixed, 90c. Oats quiet; Southern, 71c.@75c.; Western White, 70c.@72c.; do., mixed, 69c. Rye firm at $1 12@$1 15. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm. Pork, $22 50. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. for car-loads, loose. Bacon steady but inactive; Shoulders, 9½c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c. Hams, 14½c.@15c. Lard—Refined, 15¾c.@16c. Butter in better demand; Good to Extra Fine Western tubs and rolls, 16c.@21c. Petroleum nominally higher at 6⅞c.@7c. Coffee strong; Ordinary to Prime Rio cargoes, 16c.@18¾c. Whisky dull and heavy at $1 13@$1 14.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—Flour scarce; sales of Fine at $5 50; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6; Treble Extra, $6 12½@$6 50; Choice, $6 75@$7 25. Corn declining; Yellow Mixed and White Mixed, 85c.; Yellow, 87c.@88c.; White, 86c. Oats dull and declining at 75c.@76c. Bran—Market bare. Pork stronger; small sales at $23. Dry-salted Meats stronger; none in first hands. Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Better feeling, and stronger; held at 9¾c. for Shoulders; Sides, 13½c.@13¾c. Hams—Good demand at 13⅛c.@13¼c. Lard—Small stock and held strongly; Tierce Packers', 14¾c.; Refined, 15½c.; Keg, 16c. Molasses firm and in good demand; receipts, 359 bbls.; sales Reboiled, 60c.; Inferior, Fermenting, 30c.@35c.; Common, Fermenting, 40c.@45c. Whisky dull; Louisiana and ordinary Western, Rectified, $1 13; choice Western, $1 15. Hay, Sugar, Coffee, and Corn-meal unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 5.60. Gold 115@115¼.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Flour in good demand for low and medium grades, which are in scarce supply. Wheat firmer; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 23; No. 3 do., $1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 03. Corn dull, drooping; No. 2 Mixed, 73c.@75c., cash; 75c.@75⅝c., May. Oats dull, drooping; No. 2, 64½c.@64¾c. Barley, advancing tendency, firm; No. 2 Spring, $1 30; Iowa, $1 35@$1 40. Rye in good demand at $1 05@$1 10. Whisky steady at $1 11. Pork firm at $22, cash; $22 25, July. Dry-salted Meats and Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard nominally 15c. Hogs stronger; some sales higher; Shippers, $7@$7 60. Bacon, $7 75@$8; fancy, $8 25@$8 75. Cattle active, firm; the demand exceeds the supply; sales of fancy Steers, averaging 1,515 lb., at $6 75; good native shipping do. at $6@$6 25; fair to good Wintered Texans, $4 50@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,100 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 217,000 bushels; Corn, 139,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; all through shipments. Flour quiet but firm; 600 bbls. sold at $5 25@$6 50 for Spring and Bakers'; $5 50@$6 50 for Amber; $6 25@$7 for White; $5 35@$5 50 for Rye; $8 50@$9 50 for Oatmeal. Wheat firm but quiet; sales of 3,700 bushels White Michigan on private terms; 5,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25. Corn quiet and scarce; sale of 4 cars New at 83c., on the track. Oats inactive and unchanged. Rye held at $1 07 for State on the track. Barley scarce and quiet; sale of 3,500 Canada at $1 33@$1 34. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $22 50 for heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 16c. Highwines nominal; no sales.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—Flour firm, in good demand; sales at $4 50@$4 75 for Western Superfine; $5 25@$5 75 for common extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras; $6@$6 75 for White Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$7 25 for Illinois; $6 75@$8 for St. Louis, including choice and favorite brands. Southern Flour firm at $5 25@$8 for common Extras and choice Family. Fancy Minnesota in fair demand at $7@$8 50. Corn not quite so firm; quoted at 92c.@95c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats, 72c.@76c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1@$1 05. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings quoted at $27@$30 ℘ ton. Receipts—Flour, 5,201 bbls.; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Wheat, 754 bushels; Oats, 14,775 bushels; Shorts, 2,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Flour firm; Family, $5 20@$5 30. Wheat steady; Red, $1 12@$1 15. Corn firm at 72c.@75c. Oats firm and scarce; White, 69c.@70c. Rye dull at $1 12@$1 15. Barley unchanged. Butter—Best grades in good demand; others dull. Clover Seed in good demand at 12c.@12½c. Pork firm at $22@$22 15. Lard firm; Steam, 15¼c., cash; 15¾c. seller July, and 16c. seller August; Kettle, 15¼c.@15½c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear-rib Sides, 11½c., spot and buyer April; Clear Sides, 11⅞c.@12c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12½c. and 13c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Live Hogs steady; common, $7 25@$8; fair to medium, $8 50@$8 60; good, $8 70@$8 75; receipts, 1,800 head.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 07½; No. 2, $1 00¾c.; May and June, $1 04. Oats nominal and scarce; No. 2 Fresh, 60½. Corn nominally unchanged. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1, in store, $1 15. Barley firmer and scarce; No. 2 Spring, $1 12; No. 3 do., $1. Provisions weak. Mess Pork, $21 50, cash. Sweet Pickled Hams steady at 11c.@11½c. Dry-salted Meats: Shoulders, 7¾c.@7⅞c., loose; Middles, 11c.@11⅜c., loose. Prime Lard nominal; Steam, 15¼c.@15¾c.; Kettle, 16c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 24¾; Amber Michigan, $1 18; No. 2 Red, $1 17½@$1 18; June, $1 21½. Corn, full prices asked, but no demand; High Mixed, 77c.; May, 77½c.; Low Mixed, 76½c. Oats, demand light; holders firm; No. 2 May, 64c.@64½c.; White, 66c.; Michigan, 64¼c. Receipts—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 15.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,800 bbls. at $6 50 for No. 1 Spring, $6 75 for Amber Winter, $7 for White Winter, $7 25 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 36; extra do., $1 40. Corn dull; sales of car lots at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada held at $1 39. Corn-meal, $35 for bolted, $34 for unbolted ℘ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28 ℘ ton.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 72c.@74c. Oats firm at 66c.@67c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions advancing; tendency firm. Mess Pork, $22@$22 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11⅝c. and 12c., loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12⅝c. and 13c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@13¾c. Prime Lard—Steam, 15¼c.@15¾c. Whisky, $1 12. Bagging firm at 12¾c.@13½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—Wheat is in moderate inquiry; sales of 1 car No. 1 Amber State at $1 32, and 1 car No. 1 Extra White Michigan at $1 40. Rye steady at $1 in the street and held at $1 05@$1 10 in store. Oats quiet and held at 74c.@76c. for Mixed and White, with bids at 1c. below. Corn steady at 90c.@92c. Barley quiet; sales of 1 car No. 2 two-rowed State at $1 10. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 15.—Flour steady; Fancy, $5 75@$6 25; Family, $5 25@$5 50. Wheat steady; Red, $1 08@$1 10; Amber, $1 15@$1 18; White, $1 15@$1 20. Corn steady; Ear, 69c.@70c.; Shelled, 74c.@75c. Oats steady at 61c.@63c. Rye unchanged. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@13¼c.; Clear Sides, 12c.@12⅛c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard quiet, unchanged.

DETROIT, April 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet, unchanged. Corn firm, in fair demand; No. 1 Mixed, 75½c. Oats in fair demand, firm; No. 1 Mixed, 63c.@64c. Clover-seed, $7 50. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Flour firm, in fair demand. Corn dull and declining at 85c. Oats firm and scarce at 78c., in store. Provisions unchanged; demand light; holders firm.

CLEVELAND, April 15.—Grain steady, unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car lots, 11¾c.; Legal Test, 12¾c.; small lots, 1c.@2c. higher.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 164 bales; gross, 291 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,429 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 162,208 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling 15⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 486 bales; exports, coastwise, 514 bales; sales, 811 bales; stock, 40,599 bales.

MOBILE, April 15.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 70 bales; gross, 70 bales; exports, coastwise, 343 bales; sales, 1,600 bales; stock, 26,565 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Cotton steady; Middling, 16⅛c.; net receipts, 312 bales; exports, coastwise, 841 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 23,508 bales.

GALVESTON, April 15.—Cotton steady; free offerings; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 570 bales; gross, 581 bales; sales, 1,156 bales; stock, 54,976 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15—12:30 P.M.—United States bonds, new loan, 103½. Erie Railway shares, 27¼.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 5-16 ℘ cent., which is 3-16 ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £49,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank reserve to liability, which last week was 35⅝ ℘ cent., is now 38¼ ℘ cent.

4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000. Erie Railway shares, 27.

PARIS, April 15—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 6,726,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 63f. 87½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; Middling Uplands, 8d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Provisions—Bacon, 53s. ℘ cwt. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, April 15.—Refined Petroleum, 10¼d.@10½d. ℘ gallon; Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 58s. Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 15.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine pale American.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P.M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*RUSSIA....WED., April 21 | ABYSSINIA....SAT., May 1
*BOTHNIA..WED., April 28 | CUBA.....WED., May 5

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, April 17
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, May 1
AMERIQUE, POUZOLS.....SATURDAY, May 15

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

EGYPT.....SATURDAY, April 24, 4 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.....WEDNESDAY, April 21, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....April 13, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN.....May 4, at 3 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, April 27.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, May 4.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, April 24, 9 A. M.
ETHIOPIA.....Sails Saturday, April 17, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $50 to $70, gold.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS.....April 17.
CLARIBEL.....May 6.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS.....April 9.
ETNA.....April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 17
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 21

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, May 19
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, April 21
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, May 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, April 24, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 1, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 8, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, May 15, at 2 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....April 17 | DONAU.....May 1
WESER.....April 24 | MAIN.....May 8

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
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Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $24 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,

For Aspinwall, via Savanilla,

ACAPULCO.....April 30, at 12 M.,

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....May 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing April 12, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington: at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:45, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:30, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

CITY QUESTIONS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH REPORT AGAINST THE FIFTY-NINTH STREET ABATTOIR — THEIR RESOLUTIONS FINALLY ADOPTED—IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE CONTROLLER—NO MONEY FOR NEW LEASES—THE COMMITTEES ON OFFICES POSTPONE THEIR REPORT.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday at 2 P. M., Aldermen Gross and Vance being the only absentees. Controller Green, Commissioner Brennan, Corporation Counsel Smith, and Dr. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, were also on the floor.

Alderman Purroy offered a resolution instructing the Department of Parks to push the work of constructing the Millbrook sewer through the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. Carried.

Alderman Seery offered a resolution instructing the Superintendent of Buildings to take measures to enforce the laws in relation to the construction of hoistways, several lives having been recently lost in consequence of a disregard of the laws on the subject. Carried.

Alderman Morris presented a petition from Erastus Brooks, asking that five rooms on the first floor of the *Evening Express* building, at a rental of $3,200 a year, be examined, in reference to leasing a suite of rooms for the Corporation Counsel. On motion of Alderman Morris, it was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Board.

A report was received from the Committee on Police and Health Departments in relation to the establishment of an abattoir at the foot of Fifty-ninth street, of which the following is a summary:

The report stated that the committee had carefully and maturely considered the subject, and heard all persons interested, and also the President of the Board of Health. In a general review of the subject, the committee state that the Board of Health, in an effort to suppress slaughter-houses located indiscriminately in all parts of the City, in 1874 passed an ordinance prohibiting the slaughtering of animals in any part of the City south of One Hundred and Tenth street, except in buildings located directly upon the water front, each having a capacity sufficient for the yarding and slaughtering daily of one half the entire number of cattle and small stock slaughtered in the City at the time such ordinance was to go into effect (July 4, 1876.) This ordinance was amended on Jan. 19 so as to make Fortieth street the southerly limit.

An application for permits has been presented, and, it is asserted, favorably received by the Board of Health, from the Union Stock-yard and Market Company, for the erection of an abattoir at Fifty-ninth street; and notwithstanding the fact that the application has been withdrawn, the apprehension is general that a fixed determination exists on the part of the Board of Health to grant the privilege, and on the part of the Stock-yard and Market Company to exercise it; and in proof of this it may be stated that the building for the abattoir is in rapid process of erection. The committee say that all experience proves, and the evidence of scientists is unanimous in confirming the fact, that establishments of this character are very injurious to the health, detrimental to the business, and destructive to real property located in their vicinities. In European cities abattoirs are not permitted except outside of the corporate limit and beyond the confines of the population. The evil effects of such establishments on the health and business of the principal cities of the country, notably Philadelphia and Chicago, is clearly proved on the most irrefragable testimony. The committee then refer to the unanimous opposition by all classes in the neighborhood to the erection of the proposed abattoir, mentioning Rev. Father Young, of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, the managers of the Roosevelt Hospital, and influential property-owners. The committee conclude by proposing the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Legislature of this State be and is hereby respectfully requested to amend chapter 582, laws of 1872, so as to exempt the City of New-York from its provisions, and to enact a law prohibiting forever the erection of any bone-boiling, fat-rendering, or kindred establishment within the corporate limits of the City of New-York; and be it further

Resolved, That the Board of Health of the City of New-York be and is hereby requested, and so far as the Common Council has the power, directed, not to grant any permit to the Union Stock Yard and Market Company, corporation or individual, for the erection or establishment of an abattoir at or near the foot of Fifty-ninth street, North River.

President Chandler, of the Board of Health, said: It is not proposed to establish a bone-boiling establishment. That is not a part of the business which it is proposed to carry on at the foot of Fifty-ninth street. The abattoir matter has been carefully considered, and both sides of the question have been heard. In the fifty-three small slaughter-houses now in existence on the Island of New-York there is more of the disagreeable portion of the business than there would be in the proposed establishment, on account of the smallness of the capital invested, which is not sufficient to supply the best appliances. There are 4,000 cattle a day slaughtered on the Island, and at some seasons of the year 6,000 hogs a day. For sanitary reasons the business should not be banished from the island. There is no way of determining the value of the meat sold except by examining the animal on foot. Now only the foulest varieties of meats can be detected and condemned in the markets, because there are not Inspectors enough to examine all the cattle to be slaughtered. The Board of Health have paid particular attention to the subject of abattoirs, and they are satisfied that with sufficient capital all parts of the animal can be worked up in one establishment, so that there would be no necessity for banishing the business from the island. They are satisfied that Manhattan Market is admirably adapted for this purpose, and they have granted a permit for it to be so used, and $100,000 is being expended, and within a month the establishment will be in operation, so that the question will be soon solved practically. The question is whether slaughtering shall be banished from the City. The distinction which it is sought to draw between the protection of the inhabitants of brown-stone houses and tenement-houses is in favor, really, of the latter, for they are poorly fed, have poor air, and maintain the struggle for existence under unfavorable circumstances. These resolutions, if passed, would be a vote of want of confidence, such as, if passed by the British Parliament, would be followed by a change of the Ministry.

Alderman Gilon moved that the report be laid over for a fuller consideration. It would be foolish for the board to act now, as it would thereby interfere with an important industry. This had been done in times past by the board to the detriment of the interests of the City.

Alderman Purroy thought this movement for the establishment of an abattoir was for the purpose of establishing a vast monopoly which would drive out the small operators. Science might say that no nuisance would be created, but the citizens would prefer to take the testimony of their noses. It did not appear certain that the noses were in the wrong in supposing that a nuisance would be created.

Alderman Blessing also considered this a movement to establish a monopoly.

Alderman Billings did not represent big butchers nor little butchers. He was opposed to the resolutions offered, as he had confidence in the Board of Health, and thought they acted in good faith.

Alderman Howland thought that the Aldermen ought not stultify themselves by interfering in the province of the Board of Health.

Alderman Gilon, in the interests of big and little butchers, wanted the report laid over.

Dr. Chandler said this was no question of a monopoly. The Board of Health had given permits for one abattoir, were considering the application for another, and were ready to give all that might be required. The report was two-edged and cut both ways. If the slaughtering was a nuisance it would be no worse by consolidating the business, and if it was not, the adoption of the resolutions would drive off the fifty-three small operators.

Alderman Purroy said there was a difference between a big smell and a little smell. He inquired who were the incorporators of the proposed enterprise.

Dr. Chandler did not know. The Board of Health never inquired who the incorporators were. They had no right to interfere if the business were all right.

Alderman Blessing said he understood that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company were the incorporators.

The motion to lay over for consideration was lost by a vote of 10 to 9.

A long fight was then made over the resolutions, and the parliamentary tactics of the board were severely taxed by the opponents and adherents of the measures. At length the first resolution was carried by a vote of 16 to 4.

Speaking to the second resolution, Alderman Cole said a great many might not object to the smell—some persons liked Limburger cheese—but he objected strenuously.

Corporation Counsel Smith said that, without reference to the resolutions, the Legislature could abolish the abattoir if it proved unhealthy.

The second resolution was then passed—15 to 5.

The following communication was read from the Controller:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 15, 1875. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

The amount of the appropriation made for rents for the year 1875 is $75,000, and the amount of rents under existing leases is $64,300, leaving a balance of only $10,700 to be applied to new leases. A large portion of this balance will be required for the rent of offices for the Corporation Counsel, provision for which was contemplated in making up the appropriation for the year 1875.

I understand that certain new leases have been proposed for premises at Fordham for the use of the Sixth District Police and Tenth District Civil Court; at No. 27 Chambers street, for use of the Marine Court, and at No. 51 Chambers street, for the use of the Bureau for Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, amounting in all to $16,000 per annum. It will be seen, therefore, that the balance of the appropriation for rents over the amounts required for existing leases, as stated, and for the Corporation Counsel, will not be sufficient to provide for the proposed new leases.

If the Common Council has the general power to take leases, that power is limited to the amount of money appropriated for that purpose. Respectfully,

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

This important communication was ordered to be printed. It shows that there are no available funds from which the *Tribune* Association can obtain $30,000 for offices in their building for the use of the Corporation Counsel.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of allowing the Brooklyn Bridge Company to lay a track from Roosevelt to Dover street for conveying the material for the construction of the bridge. The report was adopted.

A motion to adjourn was made and withdrawn to allow the Corporation Counsel to ask a question. He said: "There is no one more reluctant than I to appear officious or meddlesome, but it is now the middle of April and the Corporation Counsel is occupying rooms with no lease, and is liable to be turned out at any moment. In consideration of this fact, I would like to hear from the Committee on Salaries and Offices whether they are ready to report on the subject of providing offices for the Corporation Counsel."

Alderman Cole said the committee had been ready to report, but in consequence of information they had received that day they would examine various buildings with a view to selecting offices.

The report to which Mr. Cole referred was in favor of leasing rooms in the *Tribune* Building.

The board then adjourned.

THE SPIRIT OF ROMANISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There were two editorials in last Saturday's impression of your paper bearing upon the same general subject, viz.: The operations of the Roman Catholic Church in this land, for which you deserve the thanks of the community.

I had noticed the ridiculous statement going the rounds of the press, quoted from the *Osservatore Romano*, that the President was soon to celebrate, with money voted by Congress for the purpose, the accession of Archbishop McCloskey to the Cardinalate. That fabrication of a diseased imagination had been on its travels quite long enough. THE TIMES did well in arresting its further progress.

It is to be hoped that the "happy dispatch" thus administered to the story may be announced to the people of Rome before they shall have arranged a grand jubilation at the conversion to the Papal Church of President Grant and the American Congress. Mourning over the adhesion of our Chief Magistrate to the errors of Protestantism, and his consequent inability to deposit the red "*berretta*" upon the head of the new Cardinal in the approaching ceremony, it may still be the expectation of our Roman Catholic friends that the President will, according to etiquette between European Sovereigns and Cardinals, accost Archbishop McCloskey with the familiar address, "Dear Cousin." Whether or not they are to be gratified in this direction time will disclose. If such a concession to the new Cardinal's station will please him and his official brethren, why not grant it?

No one can doubt Dr. McCloskey's excellence of character and full deserts of all the honors his Church can bestow. For one, I believe with you, Mr. Editor, in conciliating, as far as consistent, the feelings of Roman Catholics.

But, when a new issue, or the old conflict in a new form, is presented, touching the preservation of our free school system, it is time to speak out plainly and firmly, as you have done in answering the question, "Shall we have Catholic public schools?" When a priest in New-York is allowed, without reprimand from his superior, to fulminate his anathemas against those members of his church who patronize the admirable ward schools of this City, it would be strange if there were no strong voice raised in defense of a system of education so ruthlessly maligned.

In resisting the proposition to incorporate the Roman Catholic schools into the general plan, that they may have an equal share of the public money, we are called to fight the old battle over again. There is a "cat in the meal" here, as always when Jesuitism is trying to manage things.

A few years ago they fought the Bible in our schools, making that demand a mere pretext to undermine the whole system. Not succeeding in this direction, they established schools of their own. As I understand it, those schools have failed to pay expenses. So now they come to us with the modest request that we shall give up the principle we have been contending for, and recognize the assumed right of those institutions where Roman Catholicism is avowedly taught as the only true religion to be supported by the State. The issue only needs to be fairly announced and clearly understood to elicit from our American people a prompt and unanimous refusal.

In this connection I am reminded of a letter written by Mr. George T. Downing, an educated and intelligent colored gentleman of Washington, and recently published in the Boston *Pilot*, in which the writer (who, by the way, was an intimate friend of Charles Sumner, and ministered to his wants by his death-bed,) acknowledged his conversion to Romanism, and expresses the opinion that the great efforts now in operation for the ingathering of the Southern freedmen to the Romish fold will meet with decided success. He bases his opinion upon the fact that the caste spirit and "colorphobia" are not tolerated in that Church.

There is a point in such a suggestion for Protestants to think of and profit by, if they will. "*Fas est etiam ab hoste doceri.*" Be sure of this: the Church of Rome in our land is on the alert night and day to seize every opportunity favorable to its propagation over the continent.

It is not pleasant to speak of the unavenged murder of Rev. Mr. Stephens in Ahualulco some two years since, nor of the recent cold-blooded butchery in Acapulco of some Mexicans who dared to call themselves Protestants, and one American citizen, massacred in the place where they had assembled to worship God. I say it is not pleasant to speak of those things; but they are ugly facts which cannot be overlooked or evaded. They reveal the spirit which threatens not only our republican institutions but also our religious liberty with serious foreshadowings of peril. G.

MILFORD, Conn., Tuesday, April 13, 1875.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CHANNEL TUNNEL.

This tunnel, the London *Lancet* remarks, if it becomes an accomplished fact, will test very severely the abilities of our "ventilating" architects and engineers. The *Engineer* has elaborated some curious statistics on the subject, and arrives at the conclusion that, having regard to the number of trains sent through daily, it will be necessary, if ordinary locomotives are used, to renew the air in the tunnel entirely every hour, and, as the tunnel will be twenty miles long, and all the air must be withdrawn from one end or the other, a current of air must be passed through at the rate of twenty miles an hour. These results are, of course, arrived at on the supposition that the air would be rendered irrespirable by the coke smoke evolved, and the obvious alternative is to apply motive power by means other than those in use on ordinary railways. It has, too, yet to be decided by the engineering world whether the erection of a shaft or shafts in the Channel is practicable. In considering this important subject of ventilation in connection with the Channel tunnel, we have no work in existence at all analogous to the proposed structure; for that through Mont Cenis is comparatively short, and admirably situated for purposes of ventilation, and the Metropolitan Railway is so riddled with openings, shafts, and holes in every direction that even London smoke and dirt fail to make its atmosphere more than dense, or in some parts disagreeable.

THE RECENT PANIC IN BERLIN.

The city article of the London *Times*, of March 31, contains the following: "The *Börsen Zeitung*, of Berlin, contains some salutary remarks upon the collapse which has overtaken speculation in Berlin at the recent settlement. Up to the evening of the 31st twenty-six firms, mostly small speculators, had failed, some of them declaring their ability to meet only two to five per cent. of their obligations. The Bourse had for the time being fallen to pieces, in fact, and the Berlin speculators have suffered a defeat which has narrowly escaped being a disaster. It has been brought about entirely by the reckless dealing which has prevailed, and which is a curious exhibition of German tendencies just now. To the speculator, as to other types of the German patriot, it has appeared necessary, it would seem, to prove that Berlin is now the centre of the world, and he has sought to make it this by reckless and indiscriminate dealing in all foreign markets and all foreign securities. It was not enough for him to buy and sell rotten loans at home, he must needs go abroad, although committed for colossal sums on his own market in French, Lombard, Italian, Turkish, and Austrian stocks. So the Berlin speculator took great risks in Paris on Crédit Mobilier shares, dealt in Vienna in Anglo-Austrian, and in London in Peruvian, Spanish, and Mexican securities, and pleased himself that thus he was vindicating for the Berlin market a cosmopolitan position. The wonder is, not that a crash has come, but that it has seemingly affected as yet only the gamblers. This explanation of the cause of pressure at Berlin is indeed reassuring to business generally elsewhere, for it proves that trade has not been at fault and that the trouble has no deep root. Sound trade of all kinds benefits by the disappearance of reckless people of this stamp."

NIAGARA FALLS.

PREPARING FOR THE OPENING OF THE SEASON.

SPRING WEATHER COMING—BEAUTY OF THE FROST WORK ABOUT THE FALLS—RENOVATING THE HOTELS—CARPENTERS AND PAINTERS BUSY—SEASON TO OPEN NEXT MONTH—A CURIOUS OLD HOTEL REGISTER—THE ENGLISH HUNTING EXPEDITION TO VISIT NIAGARA EN ROUTE TO THE PLAINS—NO CHANGE IN THE HOTEL CHARGES FOR THE COMING SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NIAGARA FALLS, Monday, April 12, 1875.

There is nothing of the "fickle goddess" character about Spring here. When once the change from ice and snow to opening buds and balmy breezes commences, it continues in good earnest. The end of an unusually severe Winter has at last been reached, and for the past week blue skies and bright sunshine have been the order of the day, while a new moon has been lighting up the magnificent water scenery at night. Although there have been more than the average number of Winter visitors here since November, there are but few here at present; indeed, if many strangers were to come to Niagara in April, they would be unable to find accommodation. With but one exception in the hotels of any importance here—the Spencer House—they have all been closed during the Winter, and are now undergoing a thorough renovation in anticipation of the good time which is coming, the good time when the annual exodus from New-York and other large cities commences, and a continuous stream of pleasure-bound visitors flows westward ho! The ice scenery this Winter has been unequaled in beauty for many years, as the severity of the frost has tended to add additional picturesqueness to the surroundings of the American and Horseshoe Falls. Every tree, shrub, and rock has been thickly coated with ice, as the spray has fallen upon them and immediately frozen into a solid and compact mass, assuming most fantastic shapes and increasing in magnitude every hour. Huge mountains of ice have been formed beneath the falls, and an ice bridge, extending for three-quarters of a mile down the river, has called forth expressions of wonder and delight from the Winter visitors. The ice is now fast breaking up, however; the trees and rocks in the neighborhood of the falls are free from it, and the only traces of the severity of the late Winter are seen in the immense ice-mountains, the remains of which are fast melting away under the influence of the bright sunshine and Spring-like weather. In a week or ten days there will not be a vestige of ice remaining, and Jack Frost will be compelled to retire northward until next Fall.

The hotels open on the 15th of May, when the season here commences, although the number of visitors is not very large until after the 1st of July. The two leading hotels on the American side, the Cataract and the International, are being regularly overhauled and redecorated. Among other improvements which are being effected in the first-mentioned house may be noticed the extension of the piazza, which overlooks the rapids, for about a hundred feet round on the south side of the hotel, so as to afford an excellent view of the upper portion of the river. At present some houses—one of the principal being an Indian store, of which there are far too many in Niagara—intercept the view from this part of the hotel, but they are to be removed as soon as the piazza is completed. Visitors to the Cataract House will not be disappointed to find one Indian store in the vicinity less than there was there last year, as it gives them a better chance than formerly of leaving the hotel without being immediately pounced upon and solicited to purchase Indian curiosities or photographs. The chances of being waylaid by curiosity venders are thus diminished, but to avoid the hack agent is impossible. A sentinel is posted at each of the three doors, and to leave a hotel in Niagara without being urged to take a drive in one of the numerous carriages plying up and down the street, is a very rare occurrence. But more of the hacking business further on. I have made a point of looking into this matter, and shall have occasion to allude to it again. The Cataract House lays claim to being the oldest house of accommodation for visitors in Niagara. It has been in the same family for many years. The present owner was proprietor of the old Eagle House, and the sign of that now defunct establishment, an immense golden eagle with the date 1822 beneath, occupies a prominent position in one of the corridors of the Cataract. While there yesterday I was shown the visitors' book for the years 1825-9, a very different affair from the ruled record book in which visitors now write their names. At the time mentioned, every guest made a point of writing some remark, either about the falls or the accommodation, &c., at the hotel. There is a great deal of poetry in this book, which is well worth inspection, as it is quite a curiosity in its way, and its perusal will afford considerable amusement. Judging from the remarks of one gentleman hailing from New-York City, there was no ice to be obtained in Niagara during the Summer of 1826. He expresses his desires in this connection as follows:

"I wish I had a bowl of punch,
Of ice just half a pound;
Into the punch the ice I'd launch,
And stir it round and round;
And when I'd stirred it round and round,
And mixed it to my mind,
I'd take the cup and drink it up,
Nor leave one drop behind.
Tune 'Old Hundred.'
Thermometer, 96°"

The above is only one specimen of hundreds of similar stanzas which this ancient register contains. Would not the writer of these lines be surprised at the change which has taken place in hotel accommodation at Niagara since the days of the old Eagle?

In point of proximity to the falls the International Hotel carries off the palm. There has been a change of proprietors there recently. The senior proprietor, Mr. Gale, was formerly proprietor of the Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George, and the junior proprietor, Mr. Fuller, has for many years been connected with the Brevoort House, New-York. Under the personal supervision of these gentlemen the house is being thoroughly renovated. Painting, recarpeting, and decorating are proceeding all day long. The hall is undergoing considerable alteration, and the ceiling is being decorated with a handsome fresco, which is of so elegant a design that it is sure to elicit the admiration of visitors during the coming season.

So as not to be behind the other hotels at Niagara the Clifton House, on the Canadian side of the falls, is also undergoing repair, and is the headquarters of a busy swarm of painters, plasterers, and paper-hangers, all working away as fast as they are able, with the object of completing the alterations and decorations in time for the visit of a team of English sportsmen, who are expected at Niagara about the middle of next month, and for whom quarters have been secured at the Clifton. This expedition will consist of upward of 100 members. It has been organized by Col. Macarthy, of Texas, and is to take the following route through the hunting grounds of the West: Arriving at New-York from Liverpool, about the 12th of May, the hunting party will start for the Falls almost immediately, and thence proceed to Chicago. Great preparations are being made for them at the Clifton, where, among other arrangements, a grand ball is to be gotten up in honor of the occasion. After leaving Chicago the party will go to Fremont, St. Louis, and Kansas City, from which point they will hunt over the plains to Denver, making expeditions in different directions wherever game may be the most plentiful. The team will be accompanied by twenty-five men servants and from thirty to forty dogs. It is intended to make San Francisco in the Fall, and I am told that they propose returning to England by way of Yokohama. Of course the main object of this round trip is the pursuit of large game in the Western prairies. Indian guides, horses, and all necessary outfits have already been secured, and, under the direction of an experienced hunter like Col. Macarthy, the expedition bids fair to be a success.

While at the Clifton House yesterday I learned one fact connected with it which is, I believe, not generally known, viz., that the whole of the gas consumed there is made on the United States side of the river, is brought across the Suspension Bridge, and is subject to a duty, which is paid by the Canadians to the United States Government. This does not say much for the enterprise of Canada.

It may be interesting to many of your readers to know that it is not contemplated to raise the hotel charges at Niagara during the coming season. They will be the same as last year, varying from $3 50 to $4 50 per day. There seems no inclination to reduce the charges for visiting the various places of interest connected with the Falls, although there is a rumor current here that the charge of admission to Goat Island will be lowered from fifty cents to twenty-five cents. There is no authority for stating that this will really be the case, and but little faith is placed in the rumor.

A PARISIAN SCANDAL.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Standard* writes to that journal on April 1: The Tribunal of Paris has given judgment in a case which is now the whole talk of the fashionable world. The details are what the French would call *fort piquants*, and require to be dealt with with as much delicacy as prudence. The story dates from 1872, when Mme. Ratazzi took into her service a chamber-maid named Brun. The girl soon obtained the confidence of her mistress, and was charged with the keeping of her jewels, which, as can be easily imagined from the position of Mme. Ratazzi, were of considerable value. A few weeks after, on returning from the races, Mme. Ratazzi missed a superb pair of earrings worth £1,500. The chamber-maid swore she gave them to Mme. Ratazzi before leaving the house, and that her mistress must have lost them on the race-course. This explanation was accepted, and Mme. Ratazzi thought no more about the subject till a month later, when she was at Vichy for the waters. Here she missed a valuable brooch. Again the chamber-maid explained that her mistress must have lost it at her bath, and again Mme. Ratazzi believed that her servant was probably in the right. The month following M. Thiers was at Trouville, and as that watering-place became the rendezvous of the world of fashion and politics, Mme. Ratazzi thought it her duty to repair thither. On arriving at the railway station Mme. Ratazzi met an old acquaintance, one M. De Gunther, an Austrian diplomatist, and they traveled in the same carriage. M. De Gunther, not intending probably to make a long stay at Trouville, was not embarrassed with luggage; a small valise, a traveling-rug, and a little bag containing his papers formed his whole traveling paraphernalia. On arriving at Trouville they put up at the same hotel, that of the Roches-Noires, and Mme. Ratazzi ordered her chamber-maid to look after their luggage, which was carried pell-mell by the hotel waiter into the rooms of Mme. Ratazzi. M. de Gunther, on reaching his room, demanded his luggage. The valise and traveling-rug were found all safe, but the bag with the papers was missing. The Austrian diplomatist stormed and raged, the hotel was searched from bottom to top, but in vain—the precious bag of diplomatic papers could be found nowhere—and to put an end to the noise the hotel-keeper offered an indemnity of £6 sterling. M. de Gunther pocketed the money and his indignation, and left the hotel for safer quarters. Here we reach the most delicate point of the story, the sole foundation of which, I must add, is the statement of the chamber-maid herself. A short time after the above incident, Mlle. Brun, the servant, thinking her mistress had gone out, entered her room unawares and found Mme. Ratazzi seated in front of an open coffer, which contained among a heap of papers the identical traveling-bag of M. De Gunther! A row followed between mistress and maid. Mlle. Brun gave warning to leave, but Mme. Ratazzi would not accept it. The chamber-maid then told the hotel-keeper what she had seen, and Mme. Ratazzi hushed up the affair by returning to him the £6 he had given to M. De Gunther. At the same time she insinuated that her servant was the guilty party. Mistress and maid, however, again became good friends, and in course of time returned to Paris. But they were doomed to fall out soon, and Mlle. Brun again wanted to leave. Mme. Ratazzi stopped her, and had her watched by agents, who came to the conclusion that the chamber-maid was a thief. Mme. Ratazzi forthwith charged her with stealing the ear-rings, the brooch, and the bag of M. De Gunther. She was tried and—found innocent. Mlle. Brun then turned the tables by bringing an action against Mme. Ratazzi for her back wages and 10,000 francs damages for libel, and the Tribunal gave a verdict in her favor. Mme. Ratazzi was condemned to pay the wages and 2,000 francs damages.

AN AMERICAN AERONAUT'S PLANS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of April has the following: "An American balloonist, by name Mr. Donaldson, has informed the Société d'Aerostation, of Paris, that within three or four months he intends crossing the Atlantic, from the United States to Europe, in a balloon measuring 70,000 cubic metres. Mr. Donaldson is convinced that there exists a constant current of air in the upper strata of the terrestrial atmosphere setting at that season from west to east. He is undeterred by previous failures, and has provided himself with cans of Liebig's meat extract, life-belts, blue lights, and rockets, carrier pigeons, bottles to contain floating messages, astronomical instruments, and flags, by means of which he can signal to vessels near which he may pass. He will probably travel alone, for the sake of lightness; and the ballast in the balloon car will principally consist of 'fire-pots' of Mr. Donaldson's own invention, which are said to be tin cylinders containing a chemical substance which becomes inflammable instantaneously upon contact with water, and emits a brilliant and long-lasting flame. As Mr. Donaldson is borne rapidly along eastward he will drop these fire-pots into the sea every ten minutes, so at night the whole horizon, he expects, will be illuminated, and he will leave a fiery track behind him on the Atlantic. The scheme sounds all the more a 'big' one, as the recent voyage of the 'Zenith' balloon, from Paris to the neighborhood of Bordeaux, is the longest on record, and only occupied some sixteen hours. The balloonist Green, in all his fourteen voyages, was never longer in the air than three or four hours at a time. Sixteen years ago the 'Géant' balloon went up from the Champ de Mars, and descended in Hanover, after six hours' sailing. Subsequently MM. Flammarion and Goddard traveled from Paris to Prussia in eleven hours. Several similar trips have since been made. However, Mr. Donaldson hopes to be in the air 'not longer than a week.'"

A MONUMENT TO MAXIMILIAN.

At Trieste the monument erected to the memory of the Emperor Maximilian was inaugurated April 1, in the fine square called the Joseph Platz. From the square, which is somewhat irregular in shape, a fine view is to be had of the splendid Joseph Mole, the sea, and the picturesque Castle of Miramar. The only palace which Trieste possesses overlooks the Platz. It is called the Palazzo Revoltella, and was built by the late well-known banker of that name, who left it to the town, and it is now used as the public museum. The pedestal of the Maximilian monument is surmounted by two blocks of marble, the lower one being octagonal and the superior one cylindrical in shape. Science, poetry, sculpture, and industry, all subjects in which Maximilian took an interest, are represented by emblems and medallions placed between the allegorical figures which adorn the sides of the octagonal pillar. The last words of the unfortunate Prince are inscribed on a scroll which runs round the ornaments of the upper pedestal at the back of the monument. The City of Trieste is represented with the royal host of Miramar holding the cornucopia of plenty and distributing charity. The statue which surmounts the whole represents the Emperor in the uniform of an Admiral. He is in the act of saluting, and the expression of his face is smiling and pleasant. The inscriptions are as follow: In front, "A Massimiliano d'Austria Imperatore del Messico; MDCCCLXXIV;" under the allegorical figure of the Imperial Navy, "Duce dell' armata navale, ne curo lo splendore;" under the the figure of the Commercial Navy, "Della marina mercantile protesse le sorti;" under the representation of Trieste and Miramar, "Con animo liberale soccorse i poverelli, colla creazione di Mirimar abbelli Trieste, sua patria d'elezione." At the foot of the statue are the last words of his will: "All' Austriaca Marina, cui posi tanto affetto, a quanti lascio amici mungo i lidi dell' Adria, il supremo mio vale, 16 Guigno, 1867. Massimiliano."

A FRENCH LAW AGAINST CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal: "The first instance of a prosecution under the law of 7th December, 1874, for the protection of young acrobats, has just occurred in Paris, and the many deputies who opposed the bill on the ground that common law was sufficient to repress acts of cruelty, or exposure of children to serious danger, and that the new act would only throw impediments in the way of earning a livelihood to many who could not easily gain bread otherwise than by the feats for which early training fitted them, will be apt to see a confirmation of their arguments in the result of the trial, and the evidence produced in the course of it. The defendant was a mountebank named Balaguer, a native of the Balearic Islands, and he was accused of having in the Cirque d'Hiver employed his son, aged thirteen, and his pupil, Brunori, an Italian, born in Rome, aged fourteen, to go through dangerous exercises. It appeared that the boys performed upon the trapeze, and that sometimes missing their catch they fell about two yards into a net placed for their protection. On one occasion Brunori falling into the net had his side excoriated by the string, but the injury was not serious, so little indeed that he laughed and made his bow to the public. Balaguer said, in his defense, that he lodged in Rome for seven years with the parents of Brunori, that they were in very poor circumstances, and when he went away they entreated him to take their boy with him. He did so, and had brought him up with his own children and treated him as a son. There was no danger in the performance he was taught. The Judge of the Correctional Tribunal said the law was very new, and he quite admitted extenuating circumstances for the present breach; but he had not to inquire into the question of danger, because one of the clauses of the bill enacted that no acrobat could employ a child other than his own in his profession under the age of sixteen. He was therefore bound to convict; but he awarded the minimum penalty—a fine of sixteen francs."

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

WRANGLING LEGISLATORS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—A PISTOL AND A CLUB.

The Springfield *Journal* gives a long account of a disgraceful scene that was witnessed in the Illinois House of Representatives on Saturday last. The *Journal* says:

It was the most disgraceful ebullition of bad blood which has been witnessed in this State for years, and was wholly inexcusable. On Saturday morning, the protest, of which due notice had been given to the House March 25, was introduced and read by Mr. Connolly. This protest was signed by all the Republican members of the House, except three, (of whom two were absent from the city,) and by Mr. Pease, Independent. It recounts various arbitrary and unwarrantable acts and rulings on the part of the Speaker, Mr. Haines, in which he was sustained by the majority, in opposition to the rights of the minority, and is designed to be a formal reply to the many charges of conspiracy to disgrace the Speaker and to obstruct legislation, which have been industriously circulated through the State by the famous "bureau" of correspondents at the State capital. It is couched in respectful language, but is necessarily severe, its severity consisting in its truth. * * * It now became evident that the Speaker was endeavoring to irritate the Republicans present, and to provoke them to commit some act of folly, in pursuance of a line of policy steadily followed by him for several days past, during which time he has been palpably engaged in an effort to anticipate the protest and break its force by exciting and encouraging disorder on the floor, and twitting the members with it as an offset to the charge of disorderly conduct on his own part. Mr. Claflin still retained the floor, insisting that the Speaker had no right to put the motion to adjourn. Mr. Jones joined in the discussion. The Speaker wanted to know what the House would do next. Mr. Claflin demanded of him that he should go on with the call of the House, which had been ordered. He refused to do so, and said that he had no authority over the Clerk. The Clerk remarked, in a low voice, that he did not know what to do. A motion was made to direct the Speaker to order the Clerk to call the roll. The Speaker replied that this was a motion to amend the rules, and would have to lie over one day, under the rules. He seemed to be amused and gratified at beholding the indignation awakened in the minds of Republicans, and to feel that he was master of the situation. Mr. Plater rose and began to ply Jones with questions for the purpose of annoying and vexing him. In this he succeeded only too well, and Jones, losing his temper, threw a book at Plater, striking him on the hip. Plater hurled the book back, and then picked up a tumbler or an inkstand, when Merritt sprang over three or four desks and caught Plater's arm. Thereupon, the Speaker requested some one to move an adjournment, which was done, and although the vote was light, and the yeas and nays were called for, he declared the House to be adjourned. Mr. Connolly instantly put the motion from his seat, that Mr. Jones be elected temporary Speaker, which prevailed by a general vote. Mr. Jones advanced toward the desk, when a cry arose on the Democratic side of the House, "Protect the Chair!" and a general rush on both sides ensued. Mr. Bogue ran to take away the club, lest some one should use it. But Mr. Haines passed it over to Mr. Honan, the member from Bridgeport, and left the House, as it is said, to summon the Police, leaving his friends, as Rogers said the other day, to "die for him," but not with him. The Democrats obtained possession of the stand, and Mr. Jones got no further than the top step, where he stood, neither advancing nor retreating. Mr. O'Hair drew a knife or a pistol, which he partially displayed. Mr. Honan wanted to strike Jones with his club. For a few moments a bloody collision seemed inevitable. The Police came. The people of the town raised the cry, "They are fighting in the House!" and rushed in. The Door-keeper ordered them out and closed the doors, but they filled the gallery to overflowing. From that lofty post of observation they gave vent to the emotion of disgust at such unseemly wrangling in the halls of legislation by cries of "Shame! shame!" and a loud and general hiss. The attitude of the combatants remained unchanged, however, for perhaps ten minutes; both sides facing each other and waiting until reason had time to regain her throne. Fortunately not a blow was struck by either side. Mr. Jones finally stood up in front of the desk, and disclaimed any intention to take the chair. He also apologized in a manly way for throwing the book at Mr. Plater, and called a meeting of the Republican caucus at 7:30 o'clock Saturday night. Mr. Hise called upon the Democratic caucus to meet at 4 in the afternoon.

BARNUM ON IDLENESS, BASE-BALL, AND BILLIARDS.

Mr. Phineas T. Barnum was inaugurated as Mayor of Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday evening, and delivered a short address. Concluding he said:

"It is painful to the industrious and moral portions of our people to see so many loungers about the streets, and such a multitude whose highest aspirations seem to be to waste their time in idleness or at base-ball, billiards, &c. No person needs to be unemployed who is not over fastidious about the kind of occupation. There are too many soft hands (and heads) waiting for light work and heavy pay. Better work for half a loaf than beg or steal a whole one. Mother earth is always near by, and ready to respond to reasonable drafts on her never-failing treasury. A patch of potatoes raised 'on shares' is preferable to a politiced pate earned in a whisky scrimmage. Some modern Micawbers stand with folded hands waiting for the panic to pass, as the foolish man waited for the river to run dry and allow him to walk over. The soil is the foundation of American prosperity. When multitudes of our consumers become producers; when fashion teaches economy, instead of expending for a gaudy dress what would comfortably clothe the family; when people learn to walk until they can afford to ride; when the poor man ceases to expend more for tobacco than for bread; when those who complain of panics learn that 'we cannot eat our cake and keep it;' that a sieve will not hold water, that we must rely on our own exertions, and earn before we expend, then will panics cease and prosperity return. While we should by no means unreasonably restrict healthy recreation, we should remember that 'time is money,' that idleness leads to immoral habits, and that the peace, prosperity, and character of a city depend on the intelligence, integrity, industry, and frugality of its inhabitants."

OLD STORIES RETOLD.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Express* says: Yesterday, while a prominent physician of this city was putting up a prescription for a young man, he heard the low whining of a dog at the office door. He paid no attention at first, but as the wail grew louder, he opened the door, when in limped a little dog, on three legs, holding the other leg up as though in great pain. The venerable physician directed the young man to lift him up, when an examination revealed that the little fellow had run a pin into his foot. The pin was extracted, and the dog, with a look of gratitude and a friendly wag of the tail, scampered off. The same physician relates another remarkable instance of the sagacity of the dog. Some years ago he attended the family of Mr. John Cosgrove, now deceased, and Mr. Cosgrove never visited the office without being accompanied by a large yellow dog. On one occasion—in the evening—when the students were sitting in the office, a scratching was heard on the window-pane of the low front window, and, looking out, they beheld this large yellow dog, who had stood up on his hind legs in order to make his presence known. Opening the door, the students had the satisfaction of seeing him walk gravely into the office, accompanied by a smaller companion, whose leg had been bruised and was bleeding freely. The injury was dressed, and the big dog departed with his protégé, evidently satisfied with the manner in which he had discharged his duty.

THE ART OF SPELLING.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* submits the following statement to those who believe, with Francis Galton, that human accomplishments are to a great extent hereditary:

In Philadelphia, in a spelling-match held at the Academy of Music, two sisters took the two prizes.

In Roxbury two brothers took the prizes at a spelling-match.

In Northborough, Mass., a mother and her son took the first and second prizes in the town hall spelling-match.

In Haverhill, at a spelling contest, a brother and sister were the last two to compete for the prize. The contest of these two quite amused the audience, till it finally ended over the word caliph, or calif. The authority required the rendering to be caliph, and Harvard won, though a subsequent search of authorities showed both forms of spelling to be correct. The victor gracefully transferred the prize, a silver cake-basket, to his sister.

It must be remembered, in giving weight to these four examples, that two of a family do not always, perhaps do not often, compete at the same time.

ROBERT E. LEE ON SECESSION IN JANUARY 1861.

At the entertainment for the benefit of the Lee Memorial, in Baltimore on Saturday, Mr. S. Teack e Wallison delivered an address, in the course of which he read an extract from an unpublished letter of Gen Lee, introducing it as follows: "And here I am permitted by the kindness of a friend to read some extracts from a letter of the illustrious soldier, which has never seen the light before, and which will show through what sad struggles of both heart and mind he passed to what he felt to be his duty. I doubt not—nay, I know that many a gallant gentleman who fought beside him, and many another in the opposing host, grieved with as deep a grief as Lee, to draw his sword. The letter that I speak of bears the date of Jan. 16, 1861, and was written from Fort Mason, near San Antonio, in Texas. It was addressed to a young lady, a relative of his, for whom he had great affection, and the passages of which I speak were written as a message to her father. Alluding to the homes of two families of friends he said:"

"I think of the occupants of both very often, and hope some day to see them again. I may have the opportunity soon, for if the Union is dissolved I shall return to Virginia to share the fortune of my people. But before so great a calamity befalls the country I hope all honorable means of maintaining the Constitution and the equal rights of the people will be first exhausted. Tell your father he must not allow Maryland to be tacked on to South Carolina before the just demands of the South have been fairly presented to the North and rejected. Then, if the rights guaranteed by the Constitution are denied us, and the citizens of one portion of the country are granted privileges not extended to the other, we can, with a clear conscience, separate. I am for maintaining all our rights, not for abandoning all for the sake of one. Our national rights, liberty at home and security abroad, our lands, navy, forts, dockyards, arsenals, and institutions of every kind. It will result in war I know, fierce, bloody war. But so will secession, for it is revolution and war at last, and cannot be otherwise, and we might as well look at it in its true character. There is a long message, A——, for your father, and a grave one, which I had not intended to put in my letter to you, but it is a subject on which my serious thoughts often turn, for as an American citizen I prize my Government and country highly, and there is no sacrifice I am not willing to make for their preservation, save that of honor. I trust there is wisdom and patriotism enough in the country to save them, for I cannot anticipate so great a calamity to the nation as the dissolution of the Union."

M'CARTNEY, THE COUNTERFEITER.

HIS ESCAPE AND REARREST IN TEXAS—SOME OF HIS PAST MISDEEDS—LARGE NUMBER OF HIS VICTIMS.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* gives some account of Peter McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, whose recent escape from the officers and subsequent rearrest in Texas, have been reported in our telegrams. The *Dispatch* says:

The career of this criminal has both a national and a local interest. He is known to have put out hundreds of thousands of spurious bills, the most artistic and deceptive ever forged in the United States. These have gone through almost all the States in the channels of trade, and so admirably are they executed that it is only by the closest examination they can be detected. McCartney owns two plates in particular that have not only duped the public in general, but caused great inconvenience to a number of banks. One of them represents a five dollar note of the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, and the other a twenty dollar note, the counterfeit issues from both of which became so great and so embarrassing to the bank that it felt obliged to call in all its circulation. After this McCartney's plates were altered to suit ten other banks, and the scheme of fraud continued prospering. Said the secret service officer whom our reporter met yesterday, "I have a $23,000 package of those fives in my valise at the hotel just now. Here is one of them. Just go across to A. and B. yonder," pointing out two friends, sharp business men, "and see how quickly this rascal's work will pass with them." The reporter took the five, and presenting it to A. and B. asked for change. They looked at it, and promptly pulled out their pocket-books to respond with the change. When told to examine the note closer they did so, but could see nothing wrong, and still believed it all right. One of them happened to have a genuine "five" with the same design. The unpractised eye could scarcely detect a particle of difference, even when the two notes were set side by side. This showed how clever the counterfeit was. The reporter handed it back to the secret service officer, well satisfied that McCartney or any other man with such plates in his possession was indeed a dangerous customer. McCartney is an engraver by profession. It is believed that he has been at the business of forgery for some fifteen years. In 1870 he was caught and indicted at Springfield, Ill., and on that occasion gave bail, but forfeited it rather than go to trial. For the four years succeeding he plied his calling successfully, defying all attempts to lay hands upon him. Among the parties whom he supplied were the Western Pennsylvania gang of shovers, and he himself took a hand in shoving in this part of the State. It is known that last September he passed one of his counterfeit fives upon Messrs. Reed & Co., jewelers, on Fifth avenue, this city, and another during the same visit at the Union Depot Hotel. How much more he may have got rid of hereabouts will never be ascertained, but as he was frequently in Pittsburg, he no doubt left a good many such mementoes behind him. Last December he was recaptured in St. Louis, and put in the local jail there, one of the strongest prisons in the land. The importance of the prisoner to the Government was well known, and also his desperate character, so that special instructions were given to hold him safely. Notwithstanding these he escaped on Feb. 2, with "a golden key," as the United States authorities allege—that is, by bribing the jailers, two of whom are now under indictment for assisting him to his liberty. McCartney then seems to have struck out for Texas, where on the 2d of the current April he was once more arrested, this time at the town of Dallas, and delivered over to United States Marshal Purnell. While being conveyed by a Deputy from Dallas to Waco he again escaped. At first it was said that it was a secret service officer who had him in charge, and the Division was hastily censured for the neglect, but later investigation showed the facts of the case, and yesterday, as we have stated, a telegram was received here from Washington announcing the recapture of the criminal by Secret Service Officer Evans. He will now be so guarded that the public will scarcely again hear of him being at liberty. Over 200 men, who have been convicted and sent to the Penitentiaries in different parts of the country for shoving counterfeit money, are indebted to McCartney for assisting them to their ruin. Notwithstanding the excellence of his plates this number of those who bought from him came to grief. He sold his counterfeits at $30 per $100 package, and managed a large and lively trade. When he got away from St. Louis four other prisoners, who were in for shoving counterfeit money, and known respectively as Rittenhouse, Moore, Judd, and Rogers, went with him. Three of these have since been retaken. It is suspected that one of them is under an assumed name, and will turn out to be a person who played a conspicuous part in the Western Pennsylvania gang.

TROUBLE AT THE RENSSELAER INSTITUTE.

The Senior Class of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy has been suspended by President Forsyth for refusing to comply with the requirements of the course as laid down by the Faculty. Virtually, the class has completed recitations, but the remainder of the year is occupied, according to the rules of the institute, in attending lectures and going on daily excursions to the iron works in Troy and Albany, and on an excursion to Port Henry. The students were opposed to the daily excursions and the trip to Port Henry, and, at a meeting of the class, decided upon refusing to comply with the rules in that respect. Tuesday was the first occasion of any outbreak, the class refusing to accompany Prof. Nason to the iron works in Troy. President Forsyth was summoned, and had an interview with the students. They announced their refusal to comply on the ground that nothing could be learned by the excursions, and that the excursions would be of no benefit to them. The President promptly suspended them from any intercourse with the Faculty, pending a reference of the matter to the Board of Trustees. The Troy *Times* says: "The position of President Forsyth in this matter seems to be correct. The students may be right in their assumption that the excursions are neither useful nor necessary to them, but the matter should have been referred to the Trustees for them to pass upon. The President has informed the managers of the new Music Hall, that, unless the difficulty is properly settled, they will not need the Music Hall for Commencement. The full facts in the case are as follows, as the students themselves explain them: They found fault on their trip to Philadelphia last year because, as they charge, Prof. Nason did not pay as much attention to the details of the trip as he should. At a class meeting Friday the students expressed themselves against going with Prof. Nason on another trip, and a motion was made to present a petition to the Faculty. This was lost, and another motion to 'cut' the excursion was carried by a vote of twelve to eleven, all the students binding themselves to the decision. Monday, President Forsyth gave the class a two hours' pleasant lecture, advising them to reconsider their action and send in a petition to the Faculty. The students met and sent word to the President that if he would guarantee that the petition would be granted they would send it in. In answer to this cool bit of impudence the President suspended the class."

SWINDLING COLONIZATION SCHEMES.

The Sacramento (Cal.) *Union* of the 7th inst. says: "There are strong indications that the colony business is being very much overdone in California at present, and as it cannot be overdone without reacting injuriously upon the whole region, and without hurting the reputation of the State and entailing loss upon the best class of emigrants, the attention of the public ought to be directed to the situation. Colonization, when properly and prudently and fairly carried out, presents many obvious advantages to the intending settler, and there can be no question that it is a capital method of filling up a State. But colonization like everything else that is originally genuine and square, holds out so many inducements to schemers that it is impossible it should escape imitation with fraudulent intent. Consequently it is not cause for surprise that there should have arisen a class of adventurers and speculators who have availed themselves of a pretense of public spirit to push enterprise of a really undesirable character, and who have in several instances purchased bad lands for a song, and then sold them for five and six prices to unsuspicious emigrants. The southern counties have naturally become the principal field of these impostures, and for the reason that the real advantages of settlement in many parts of that region are very great, while it is particularly easy to show apparent evidences of the rapidity with which homes can be made here. The fact, moreover, that some bona fide colonies have been established there, and that the purchasers have had every reason to be satisfied with their investment, has served to help the bogus colonizers, who thus trade upon the reputation of their neighbors, and use it to entrap the unwary. Some of these fraudulent schemes are bolstered up by journals which have apparently come into existence for no other purpose. These incessantly, and with tedious and fulsome asseverations, sound the praises of the new colony; assert land not worth $5 an acre is worth $100; studiously conceal defects of situation, of aridity, of soil, &c., which if known would at once put an end to all hopes of gulling the simple; and, in fact, spread false information with impudence and persistence."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Irish papers are well pleased to find that the number of emigrants from Ireland in 1874 was 16,213 less than in 1873.

The revenue raised in England in the financial year 1873-4 was the largest which had ever been received at the exchequer in times of peace. It amounted to £77,335,657.

An offer has been made by Jesus College, Oxford, to found and endow a Professorship of the Celtic Language and Literature in that university. It is likely that the offer will be accepted.

A quack doctor has been sentenced to death at the Liverpool Assizes for causing the death of a woman in the exercise of his craft. The jury recommended him to mercy, but Mr. Baron Pollock, in passing sentence, held out no hope of mercy.

In 1873 Prussia produced 32,347,909 tons of coal, of the value of £18,000,000. The mines belonging to the State produced about 4,000,000 tons. Prussia, therefore, in the produce of coal, ranks next to England and the United States.

The Derby *Mercury* says: The early home of Mary Howitt, the authoress, the property formerly of that lady's father, Mr. Botham, was offered for sale by auction at Uttoxeter, the other day. After a warm competition it was sold for £705, a sum far in excess of the real value.

Proceedings have been begun against Dr. Kenealy on a charge of libel. The plaintiff is a member of the editorial staff of the London *Morning Advertiser*, and Kenealy accused him of being a "violent Romanist and a tool of the Jesuits," and of sparing no opportunity of vilifying and slandering the counsel for Arthur Orton.

A correspondent of a Manchester journal writes to the effect that Dr. Kenealy's election to Parliament is not unlikely to prove his financial ruin. His journal, *The Englishman*, is steadily going down. It rose enormously for two or three weeks after he became a member of Parliament, but this was due to a curiosity easily satisfied, for the sale of the last issues has rapidly fallen.

At a meeting of the committee of the Liverpool Licensed Victuallers' Association, the Secretary (Capt. Berry) announced that he had received a donation of five guineas to the trade fund from a "publican," "that sum being the extra profit derived through the visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Liverpool." The Secretary's announcement was greeted with loud laughter.

A correspondent of a London paper says that manifestations in favor of peace continue to be made in various Provinces of Spain. At Renteria the Carlists have demanded a cessation of hostilities, and have even fraternized with the garrison at the gates of the town, while at Guetaria and Orio pacific advances have been made by officers as well as private soldiers in the following of Don Carlos.

So very numerous have been the applications for admission to the Albert Hall on the occasion of the installation of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master of the Freemasons of England, that the managers of the ceremony are obliged to limit the entrance to one Master Mason from each lodge, in addition to those who are entitled by rank in the craft to attend.

The *Courrier de l'Allier* relates that two brothers, named Michon, farmers at Saint Thèrence, recently discovered, while plowing, a treasure consisting of 110 coins. An earthen vase containing the pieces was broken so completely that the form of the vessel could not be ascertained. The money dates from the third century of the Christian era, and nearly all the coins bear the heads of Roman Emperors. The metal is an alloy of silver and copper.

Eight female rate-payers having been nominated for election as Guardians of the Poor in the Parish of St. Pancras, London, the clerk, (who is the returning officer,) sought the opinion of the Local Government Board, and received in reply an intimation that the department was not aware of any decision on the subject, or of any legal disqualification in regard to a female being nominated. Of the eight, five are candidates in one ward; four of them are spinsters, and the other is described as a chemist.

The Shanghai *Gazette*, alluding to the death of the late Emperor of China, conveys the information that shortly before the Emperor's death a gigantic image, the Goddess of Small-pox, was paraded round the City of Pekin in solemn procession, and then taken into the very bedroom of the dying youth, where it was worshiped and honored with many propitiatory offerings. As, however, the goddess continued obdurate, she was subjected to a severe thrashing and other insults, and finally burned. The fatal result of the attack was, we suppose, her revenge for the maltreatment.

In the course of a speech delivered in Liverpool, a few days ago, by Mr. Sullivan, the leader of the Home Rule Party in Parliament he said: "The best manner in which Irishmen could promote the evangel proclaimed by Rev. T. Galbraith and John Martin was by each man showing that he individually, and his countrymen collectively, were capable of exercising the constitutional privileges which they proclaimed. He believed that the day had gone by when the name of an Irishman invoked upon him in England anything of a hostile feeling. If Irishmen would not flaunt their nationality in an offensive spirit, he believed there would be no men more respected by Englishmen than the Irish Nationalists."

Notwithstanding the shouts of the mob that follow Dr. Kenealy when he asks for them, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, is extremely popular, and is received with acclamation wherever he goes. Recently a banquet was given in his honor at Southampton, when he addressed the audience and congratulated them on the little effect which calumny and abuse had had among the people. He said: "One of the safeguards of the Constitution of this country had been the confidence of the people in the purity and integrity of the Bench. Woe be to those who sought to undermine that confidence, and by calumny and vituperation of the most detestable and villainous kind to shake popular faith in the administration of justice."

A report has been published of the state of the Canadian Militia in 1874. In it a table is given showing the number of volunteers trained during the year in the respective Provinces as follows: Ontario, 13,457; Québec, 9,902; New-Brunswick, 2,376; Nova Scotia, 3,225; Manitoba, 126; British Columbia, 126; Prince Edward Island, 788, provisionally. The active Militia enrolled is 43,000, being one and one-fifth per cent. of the population, exclusive of the Grand Trunk Brigade of 2,128 men. The Major General urges strongly that the rolls of the active Militia should be kept complete to the full number provided by the statute, even if the sum voted only admits of a portion being called out for training annually, the remainder being assembled for muster, if only for one day in the year, at battalion headquarters.

A clever swindler has just been captured in Paris. He began his adventures at Marseilles. Dressed in the garb of a Bishop, he gave himself out as the son of "Lord Parker, Governor of Canada," and succeeded in duping the Prefect as well as the local church authorities, who gave him money and recommendations to persons in Paris. He then went to the capital, where he appears to have been feasted by the priesthood with all the honors due to his ecclesiastical rank. However, shortly after quitting Marseilles, something oozed out, the Police were telegraphed to, and by dint of search they found him at Passy, in the monastery of the Christian Brothers, where he was duly installed in the apartment of the Superior. The Canadian Bishop turns out to be a poor commercial traveler traveling on his own account.

Lord Shaftesbury was presented by some of his admirers the other day with a donkey. It was the occasion of the annual meeting of costermongers connected with the Golden Lane Mission, which was preceded by a donkey show. These shows have been productive of very useful results, and some fine animals are now yearly exhibited at them. They have served greatly to increase the care and kindness with which the donkeys are treated by their owners, and in gratitude for what Lord Shaftesbury has done, the costermongers gave him one of their best donkeys. The Earl, with his right arm round the donkey's neck, returned thanks, and said he should send their docile present to the country. Although he had no children young enough to ride him, he had grandchildren who could do so. He would not say more than that the course of his life had been to do his duty, as the donkey generally did his—with unswerving patience and unmurmuring resignation as to whatever was put upon him to do. A very beautiful bouquet was presented by a coster-woman to Lady Edith Ashley.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A MOTHER AND DAUGHTER WOULD TAKE charge of a house for the Summer; reference, present employer. Address L. M. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU CAN BE found first-class help of all nations, males and females. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COMPANION, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, who has not lived out before, to take charge of an elderly lady, or in any light capacity; is willing to make herself useful; wages not such an object as a comfortable home. Address all week Mrs. L. S., Station M, Carmansville, City.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to work by the day; all kinds of housework. Call or address No. 139 West 33d st., second floor, front room.

CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE, OR WAITRESS, &c.—By a tidy young woman, with several years' references; speaks French perfectly; is a good seamstress and good children's nurse, and maid of all work; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or would do sewing; can sew on machine; City or country; has best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 363 9th av. No cards answered.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and industrious young girl; has three years' reference from her last place; can also assist in washing or the care of children. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and plain sewing or assist with grown children; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 60 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at present employer's, No. 108 West 42d st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and to sew; can do dress-making; will be willing to assist in any other work if required; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 747 3d av., between 46th and 47th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do chamber-work and fine washing in a private family; understands puffing, fluting, and doing up laces; City or country; best City reference. Call or address No. 107 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting; is neat and obliging; will try to retain a situation; good reference; would take general work in a private family. Call at No. 196 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A Swedish young woman who is a thoroughly competent laundress; will go to the country or in the City; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, or to wait on a lady and sew; best City reference. Apply at No. 450 2d av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, in a private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 62 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do up-stairs work, or would do general housework for a small private family. Call at No. 405 East 29th st., three stairs up, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH grown children.—By a competent, trustworthy person, with unquestionable City reference from last employer. Call or address H. B., No. 921 8th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, in a private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references. Inquire in the store, No. 566 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERson as chamber-maid, and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 239 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMber-maid and waitress, having good City references; will not object to going into the country. To be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A German young woman; is fully competent, and has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do chamber work and fine washing; is an excellent laundress; City or country; two years' City reference. Address No. 5 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d st., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 35th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a good operator and a quick hand-sewer; no objection to take care of children. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; no objection to the country; the very best of City reference. Apply at No. 418 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 425 West 35th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELSH WOMAN AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or to assist with anything else. Call for two days at No. 331 East 12th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's; call or address No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 112 West 33d st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ONE WHO thoroughly understands English, French, and American cooking; meats, game, pastry, bread, and desserts; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference from her last employers. Call at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has excellent City references; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN (Scotch) who understands her business thoroughly; cooks meat, fish, game, poultry in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; has best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A quiet, reliable woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, plain pastries, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIENCED young woman, who understands her business in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker and pastry cook; is very willing and well tempered; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman; is a thorough cook; meats, game, fish, soups, pastries, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; can get up nice dishes; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat and obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves; also, excellent bread and biscuit, pastries, creams, &c.; unexceptionable references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY capable Scotch girl; understands her business well; has good reference; is obliging and kind; wants a permanent home; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN; ONE AS COOK; Protestant; understands meats, game, bread, pastry; the other as chamber-maid and plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 256 7th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO RESPECTable girls, one as cook, the other as chamber-maid or chamber-maid and waitress; are willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 227 West 31st st., ring third bell.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO THE entire cooking, washing, and ironing in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; no objections to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 334 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman (from Canada) as first-class cook; would do the coarse washing if required; willing to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 323 West 25th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN young woman, who is a good cook and competent washer and ironer; would go in country or the City; has good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class cook; one who understands her business; also, a young woman as seamstress, and to take care of growing children; desire to go together in one family; City references. Call at No. 622 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, who is a thoroughly capable cook, and good washer and ironer; for City or country; has City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY A SMART, COMPETENT ENGLISH WOman as cook; willing to assist with the washing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, ONE AS plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 156 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; NO objection to the country; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 307 East 26th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant women, one as first-class cook and butter-maker, the other as chamber-work and sewing, or chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; willing to go to the country for the Summer; satisfactory references. Address Cook, Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH (PROTESTANT) WOMAN as first-class cook and to assist with washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City references. Call at No. 319 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A PRIvate family, as a first-class cook; is an excellent baker; willing to assist with the washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 497 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTEStant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking thoroughly; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good baker, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook; will assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at corner 22d st. and 7th av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 673 6th av., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO UNderstands all kinds of cooking; best City reference; will assist with washing, if required. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook, and to assist in the washing, in a small private family in the City; City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-RATE COOK; would assist with the coarse washing, if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 691 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; no objection to short distance in country; good City reference. Call at No. 85 Greenwich av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST CITY reference. Call for two days at No. 196 3d av., between 17th and 18th sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, AS FIRST-class cook; good references. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 568 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., for two days.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 57 West 38th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 134 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CAN BE SEEN at her present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker in a first-class private family permanently; understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; reference given, or work can be seen; country preferred for the Summer months. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store.

DRESS-MAKING.—A SUPERIOR CUTTER AND thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; prices moderate; will go out by the day, week, or month. Call for two days at No. 224 West 32d st.; ring third bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER WHO thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and designing, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, or would do cutting and fitting at home; operates on different machines. Call or address for two days No. 63 West 24th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as dress-maker or companion to an old lady; has no objection to travel, or go in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 107 East 51st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day; reference given. Call, for three days, at No. 58 4th av., corner 9th st., over hardware store.

DRESSMAKING.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker wishes a few more customers by the day; cuts and trims in the latest styles; City reference. Call at No. 211 7th av.

DRESS-MAKING.—A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER wants a few more nice customers; low rates. Call or address No. 53 East 29th st., second floor.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH LADY a position as governess or companion; thorough instruction in English, French, music, elementary drawing, and Latin. Address L. M. N., No. 27 Washington square North.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMan; strong, obliging; knows how to cook, wash, and iron well; wants a good home in City or country; good reference; willing to take general work. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do light house-work; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 127 Greenwich av. and 13th st., second floor, back room.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to do general house-work; good reference. Call at No. 28½ Elizabeth st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, FOR general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, at general house-work. Apply at No. 448 West 32d st., second floor.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND reliable person, as house-keeper in a first-class hotel or apartment hotel, or as useful companion to a lady, in City or country; can furnish satisfactory City and English references. Address A. Z., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WITH good reference; in City or country; a good home the first object. Apply at W. W. P. Union, No. 38 Bleecker st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID SPEAKing French and English; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; can cut and fit and operate on two machines; no objections to travel; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to travel; good City reference given. Address M. F., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Scotch Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a good hair-dresser and understands dress-making; operates on machines; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Portuguese lady's maid and seamstress; cuts, fits, and sews on the machine, or would assist with children. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LADY'S maid or nurse for growing children; understands hair-dressing, and can speak French; best City references. Apply corner 21st st. and 4th av., in fancy store.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN LADY'S MAID who speaks several languages. Address F. B., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress in a private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer months; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 221 East 58th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress or chamber-maid; can furnish satisfactory reference from her last place, where she has been engaged for the past seven years. Apply or address No. 609 2d av., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress, or would do chamber-work and fine washing, in a small private family; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 54 University place.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH laundress; understands her business thoroughly; can do puffing, fluting, and polishing; best City references. Call at No. 203 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; six years' reference from former employer and three years' from last. Call at No. 345 West 36th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with good City references; either in City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; willing to assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 572 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as laundress in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,125 2d av., near 59th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS first-class laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 114 West 42d st.

MRS. HARDMAN'S, FORMERLY NO. 1,325 Broadway, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., selects servants; all nationalities; City, country, hotel, boarding-houses. Lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT MAID AND SEAMstress; sewing on the machine; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL, in a private family, as maid and seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Call for two days at No. 3 East 27th st.

NURSE.—AS INVALID'S MONTHLY OR INFANT'S nurse, by an English Protestant woman; competent to take full charge of an invalid or sick person; can bring an infant up on bottle; best testimonials from doctors and private families; neat and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge, and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given from present employers; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 62 West 17th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL AS nurse; is fond of children; is able to bring up on the bottle. Call at or address No. 203 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE FOR a baby or grown children; best City reference. Call or address No. 587 9th av.; ring top bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; long experience in nursing, and the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 6th av., in millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE; Protestant; thoroughly competent; can bring a child up on the bottle and take the entire charge; has eight and five years' references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE. — BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can furnish best of reference; no objection to go abroad. Apply at No. 163 West 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; understands care of grown children; is a very neat hand-sewer; has good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WHO can take entire charge of an infant; best of City reference; no objection to travel. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE, or will take care of grown children; good plain sewer; good City references; no objection to the country. Call at or address 126 St. Mark's place, 8th st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL EDUCATED GERMAN, speaking English and French, the charge of growing children, or lady's companion; City or country. Address box No. 1,166 Post Office.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED INFANT'S nurse; will assist with grown children or do light chamber-work. To be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN who has just lost her infant, a baby to wet-nurse at her own house; best references given and required. Inquire at No. 208 East 17th st., near 3d av.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERman Protestant young girl; is thoroughly capable, and has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE TO TAKE care of a baby or growing children; is a good seamstress; has good City reference. Call or address in the florist's, No. 840 6th av., between 47th and 48th sts.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT PERson as nurse to grown children; will also assist with light work; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 212 West 50th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN INFANT'S nurse, or will take grown children; has good City reference. Seen at Bougrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, with excellent reference from last employer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., near 33d st., second floor, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH CHILD'S nurse with good City references, where there are only two children preferred, and a City family. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant; no objection to travel to Europe or elsewhere; excellent reference. Call at No. 429 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a young infant from its birth; can bring it up on the bottle. Call at No. 516 East 11th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO GROWING children; understands her business thoroughly; good City references. Call for two days at 525 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS NURSE, or would do chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 329 West 17th st., third floor.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH parlor-maid, with good City references, or will take a regular chamber-maid's place; either in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bougrand's French Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and to assist in taking care of growing children; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer months; best of City reference. Apply at No. 27 West 46th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS seamstress; can cut and fit, or would wait on a lady, or would be willing to see to grown children; best of references given. Call or address No. 629 6th av., in the fancy store, near 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Danish Protestant who can sew on different machines; is a competent and neat chamber-maid; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress and dress-maker, to go out by the day or week; can cut, fit, and operate; good reference. Can be seen at No. 143 West 39th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A PERMANENT ENGAGEMENT wanted as seamstress and dress-maker; would assist in some other light work if needed; City references. Call at No. 632 6th av., corner 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl as seamstress and assist with the chamber work. Can be seen at her late employer's, No. 262 Madison av., Thursday and Friday before 3 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Address B. O. K., No. 1,238 Broadway, Up-town Advertisement Office.

STOREKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT, RELIAble woman as storekeeper, or hotel; City or country; excellent reference. Call or address 280 1st av.

WAITRESS—COOK.—BY TWO VERY NICE girls; the cook is a good, plain family cook, a good baker, and is obliging and willing; the up-stairs girl can do waiting and the chamber-work; both would do work of a family; City or country; both can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG GIRL, who is a first-class waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room; prepares salads, &c.; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has very best references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; can take a man's place, or would do chamber-work and assist with waiting; would go to the country with a family; City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salads perfectly; would assist with the chamber-work in a small family; has two years' City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO young girls; one as first-class waitress, the other as chamber-maid; both wish to go together; City or country; first-class references. Apply at No. 38 East 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, as first-class waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City references. Call at No. 223 West 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS or as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; will be highly recommended by present employers. Apply at No. 52 West 55th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YONG GIRL as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 348 West 16th st.

MALES

A MAN AND HIS WIFE WOULD LIKE the care of a house in Summer; the best of references given. Josiah Marcher, No. 120 Park av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HIGHEST OF testimonials; excellent City references; town or country. Address T. B., No. 502 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy young man, single; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands both branches, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; not afraid to work; can milk; will make himself generally useful; wages moderate; twelve years' best City reference. Address for two days P. G., No. 15 John st., Thorburn's store.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of horses, carriages, and harness in all respects; lived nine years in one place; has the very best recommendations for strict sobriety, honesty, and excellent driving during the last fourteen years in this City; no objection to the country. Address No. 1,018 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, THIRTY-FIVE years of age, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's road horses; is a trusty, worthy man; lived in his last place seven years, and can produce ten years of the best testimonials from the old country. Address O. X., No. 131 West 17th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM AND COACH-man.—English; married; one child two years old; nine months in this country; can drive a four or four-in-hand; first-class references, both English and American; town or country. Address or call on Coachman, No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good, steady driver; no objection to be useful; highly recommended. Address L., or Coachman, No. 144 5th av., at Mr. Stilling's.

COACHMAN.—AS SMUGGLER, THE CHAMPION stallion, don't trot this Spring, his groom wishes a gentleman's road team to take care of; American, twenty-three years of age; unexceptionable recommendation. Address Groom, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A strictly temperate, single man—Protestant—thoroughly understands keeping a gentleman's place in order; can milk and make himself generally useful. Address for three days Worker, Thorburn's seed store, No. 15 John st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; a competent, trustworthy man; careful driver and first-class groom; neat appearance; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; will be highly recommended in every particular. Call on or address Coachman, at present employer's, No. 39 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who thoroughly understands his business and will do it, the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; is neat, respectful, willing, and obliging; strictly temperate and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHman with a gentleman in the country; thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address J., No. 106 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; Protestant; single; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address, for two days, W. E., No. 119 West 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable young married Scotchman; no encumbrance; best reference. Address R., Livery Stables, 451 4th av.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—IS useful; can milk; two years' reference. Call or address Williams, No. 85 South 5th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (SINgle,) with the best references from former employers; no objection to the country. Address J. B., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, SINGLE, Protestant; experienced, competent driver; willing and civil; can give best City reference from last employer, and satisfactory in every respect. Address H., No. 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; country preferred; has eleven years' best reference. Address J. D., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business, and is a good, careful driver; has the best City reference from his last employer. Call or address Coachman, private stable, No. 2 East 28th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPEtent, respectable, temperate Protestant married man; small family; not afraid of work; good City character. Address W., Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; understands the care of horses and driving in both cities; good City references. Address Coachman, care of Chas. E. Payne, saddler, No. 806 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT, THIRTY-FOUR years of age; good height; stylish, careful driver; eight years' reference from last employer. Call or address City Coachman, private stable, No. 132 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c. — BY A SINGLE man, aged twenty-three years, who is a good driver and groom; also, can do plain gardening, milk, mow lawns, &c. best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City references. Call or address J. G., American Club Stables, Nos. 134 and 136 West 39th st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged thirty, as first-class coachman and plain gardener; understands cows, lawns, walks, and all on a gentleman's place; best of reference. Call on or address J. D., at Mr. Hayes' store, Bloomfield, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, who thoroughly understands his business in all respects; has thirteen years' very best City reference. Address P. S., BOX NO. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG Protestant man; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; strictly temperate; with five years' best City references from last employer. Call on or address R. D., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging, which references will certify. Call on or address James McIntyre, at present employer's, private stable, No. 4 East 54th st., for a few days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN, THIRTY-FOUR years of age; good height; stylish; careful driver; eight years' reference from last place. Call or address Coachman, No. 2 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, AND WILL MAKE himself generally useful, if required; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; City or country. Address No. 12 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN; NO OBJECtion to go a short distance in the country; three years' City reference. Call or address Belerger's Livery Stable, No. 529 7th av.

COACHMAN. — THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS care of horses and carriages; good careful driver; best of City references. Address J. D., care of R. Campbell, No. 50 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man in the country; can milk; is sober and very obliging. Call on or address Richard, Castle Garden, for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; can give six years' best City reference. Call or address N. S., No. 49 East 52d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN or groom; has good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address H., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG married man; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Call on or address I. Overhulse, No. 208 East 63d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS FIRST-class coachman; reference unexceptionable. Call or address Thomas Pariot, care of M. Curley's carriage warerooms, No. 109 East 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN; sober and steady; best City reference. Call or address P. K., No. 50 4th av., D. Campbell's harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man as coachman and groom; no incumbrance; good City reference. Address A. Hillock, 350 6th av.

FARM-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant married man, aged thirty-five years, with a small family, who can do all kinds of farm-work, milk, care cattle and horses, drive oxen, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE, STRONG, and able; can milk, drive horses, oxen, and does general farm-work; speaks good English; sober, willing, and industrious. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

FOOTMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG WELL-recommended footman and to assist with the waiting; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried; has over twenty-five years' experience in the business; hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, laying and improving, &c.; one who is not afraid to work in door or out for the management of his grounds; highest testimonials as to ability. Address R. D., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, MARried; has over twenty-five years' experience in the business; hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; any gentleman in want of a No. 1 gardener, one who is not afraid to work, in door or out of door, and for the management of his grounds, call or address R. D. Henderson, seed store, 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; no incumbrance; twenty years' experience in greenhouse, hot and cold vineries, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, the laying out and improvement of a gentleman's estate; good reference. Address James Bennett, No. 146 East 39th st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED man; no family; ten years' experience; is competent in all branches of his trade, &c., to take charge of a gentleman's place where there is glass; good references. Address E. P., care Alfred Bridgeman, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF LONG experience here and in Europe; understands all branches of gardening, laying out of grounds, planting, &c.; handy at carpenter work; exotic grape growing. Address E. L., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE man and wife in a small, nice private family; man as gardener and useful man; woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Address Jackson, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS his business in all its branches; has fifteen years reference; has no incumbrance; can milk or take care of horses if required. Call or address T. M. L., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, married; a thorough practical man; first-class flower, fruit, and vegetable gardener; will make it pay for those wishing to do so; also, laying out and improving places. Address R., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (PROTESTant) understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; also the care of graperies and greenhouses; has eight years' reference from last employer. Address F. H., Yonkers Post Office.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man of small family; understands the care and raising of stock; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; employer willing to testify to same. Address P. Bevan, seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A MARRIED man to take charge of a gentleman's place, where there are greenhouses, &c.; understands his business in all its branches, and can give unquestionable references. Address E. Patthey, No. 309 3d av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, no incumbrance; sixteen years' experience in this country, and good reference. Address N. N., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN THOROUGHLY COMpetent to take charge of a first-class place; married, without family; seven years' reference from last place. Call on or address M. B., at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best references from his last employers; can be seen. Call or address at Reeves & Simonson, No. 58 Cortlandt st., for J. C.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN IN EVERY branch; German; married, without family. Address G. P., care of Klunder & Lony, florists, No. 918 Broadway, near 21st st.

GARDENER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A German young man; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; best references given. Apply at No. 440 3d av.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; wife as first-rate cook; no incumbrance. Address A. M., Yonkers Post Office, for three days.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A MARRIED man; can give the best of references from his employers; can be seen at R. C. Reeves', No. 185 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, married; has six years' reference from last employer. Address J. G., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER. — UNDERSTANDS THE CARE OF horses; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS groom and footman, or would take care of a road team. Call or address at present employer's, No. 7 East 28th st.

MAN AND WIFE.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN and wife; wife as cook or laundress; man as gardener and take care of gentleman's place; can speak Italian, French, and English; satisfactory reference. Address A. S., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND ironer.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, with one child; both speak English; man can do gardening and farm-work, care and drive horses, &c.; wife is a good cook and a nice washer and ironer; also milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor....................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager....................A. M. PALMER

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114TH TO 121ST TIME
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Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS.
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. | The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe. THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, April 17, NINETEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS.

LAST NIGHTS OF
Mr. FRANK MAYO
and
DAVY CROCKETT,
a romance of the forest, in which there are no Indians or murders.
Miss ROSA RAND as ELEANOR VAUGHN.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
MATINEE SATURDAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN T. POOLE....................Manager

SEVENTEEN NEW STARS THIS WEEK,
In addition to
THE BEST COMPANY IN AMERICA.
The Family Theatre of the Metropolis.
Crowded nightly with
Ladies, Children, Families, and Social Parties.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT. New Entertainments in the Lectorium. PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL,
FRIDAY, APRIL 16, AT 2:30 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN—DAIRY.—BY A PROTESTANT married pair; one child; Hollanders; well recommended; very useful on a gentleman's place; wife a good dairy woman; no objection to take charge of a Summer residence in the city, if required. Address John Hoff, No. 145 Pavonia av., Jersey City.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WHO can care horses and cattle, milk, drive, do plain gardening, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty-six years, who can do gardening, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, repair roads and walks, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

VALET AND NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTable Englishman, Protestant, of much experience; accustomed to travel; satisfactory testimonials. Address B. L. D., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM ENGLAND, as valet or waiter in a private family; is strictly temperate, and can give best City references. Apply to Walters J. B., No. 568 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS WAITER in a private family, where he can have his son, a boy fourteen years old, to make himself generally useful; best City references; City or country. Address J. R., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-class waiter; and his wife as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would mind grown children, in a private family; City or country; both first-class City references. Address Stevens, Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE WITH GOOD CITY reference; strictly temperate; neat, willing, polite, and a good table waiter; is willing to work; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY FRENCHMAN as waiter in a small private family, or would go as second man; wages moderate; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the French office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN SPEAKing English, with good City references; will come for very low wages; is neat, willing, tidy, a good waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City reference, and can refer to his last employer. Call at Carwin & Co.'s, No. 1,138 Broadway, corner 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER; has great experience in the service; knows well how to take care of silver; is neat, steady, and perfectly sober; has best of references; no objection to City or country. Apply at Nickels', No. 394 8th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; ten years' City reference from one place. Call for two days at No. 739 6th av., in the shoe store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a private family; has excellent City references. Call or address Waiter, 128 West 30th st.

HELP WANTED.

GIRLS CAN HAVE GOOD SITUATIONS and good homes, in the City or country, immediately, by inquiring at the Swedish Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY OUT of the City, two Protestant women; one as cook and to take care of milk and butter, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; any nation but Irish; references required. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. Sanders' Office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN, one to cook, wash, and iron, and one as chamber-maid and waitress; City references required. Apply at No. 3 East 35th st., between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK in a small family; must be good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; a steady girl who wants permanent home preferred; wages $12. Apply, with references, at No. 412 West 24th st., before 10.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM TEN TO TWELVE years old to make herself generally useful; any one needing a good home for a child can apply at house corner of Montgomery st. and Summit av., Jersey City Heights, any day this week.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A MANUFACTURing and importing house, a young man about eighteen years old to assist in writing. State age, references, and residence. Address Mr. ROGERS, Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED.—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS; MUST be a good dress-maker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at Room No. 44, Madison Square House, corner Broadway and 21st st.

WANTED—A HOUSE-KEEPER IN AN APARTment house; a competent, lady-like, American woman required. Apply by letter, with undoubted reference, to J. H. S., No. 531 5th av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in a small private family; permanent situation in the country. Call at No. 14 Gallatin place, Brooklyn; cross Fulton ferry.

WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED GIRL, TO DO chamber-work and waiting and assist in washing; good City reference required. Apply, after 10 A. M., at No. 114 East 45th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT KITCHEN-MAID. Apply on Friday and Saturday at No. 6 East 40th st., from 10 till 1.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO DO general house-work. Call between 10 and 2, at No. 32 East 30th st.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WAITress; must have good references; none others need apply. Call at No. 44 West 20th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL, TO DO LIGHT house-work; must be a good plain cook. Apply from 10 to 12 at No. 74 West 53d st., corner flat.

WANTED.—A NICE, TIDY GIRL, TWELVE TO fifteen years old, wanting a permanent home, to assist in house-work, can call at No. 256 West 34th st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren; best City references required. Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 149 East 46th st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT VEGETABLE AND OUT-of-doors flower gardener, German or Scotch, until Nov. 1. Apply before 10 A. M. at No. 45 West 19th st.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WARE-HOUSES FOR ALL KINDS OF PROPERTY.
PATENTED MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT A SPECIALTY.
The buildings are all new and first-class, and divided in separate compartments.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 384 3D AV.
Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE. — FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—TO-NIGHT, RISTORI.
Positively RISTORI'S LAST NIGHT in Brooklyn.
First production of Victor Hugo's LUCREZIA BORGIA, and the SLEEP-WALKING SCENE from MACBETH.

AIMEE MATINEE IN BROOKLYN, TO-MORROW
BROOKLYN ACADEMY, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.
Only appearance and farewell of AIMEE in Offenbach's famous LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

RISTORI FINAL MATINEE—TO-MORROW.
Only matinée appearance in English Tragedy,
LYCEUM THEATRE TO-MORROW AFTERNOON.
RISTORI IN ENGLISH TRAGEDY.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, and
THE SLEEP-WALKING SCENE FROM MACBETH.
Admission $1; seats $1 extra. Seats now ready.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT and TO-MORROW NIGHT, also EVERY NIGHT, and at a
SPECIAL WEDNESDAY MATINEE NEXT WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS of AIMEE in LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE,
the sprightliest of French Operas Bouffe.
AIMEE in her original creation..........ROSE MICHON
Unanimously declared her best character.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at the LYCEUM THEATRE,
FAREWELL AND FINAL RISTORI MATINEE.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, and the
Sleep-walking Scene from MACBETH, in English.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
THEODORE THOMAS'
LAST CONCERTS OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 16 and 17.
PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 16, AT 8.
SYMPHONY No. 2, in D, Op. 36..........BEETHOVEN
ARIA, "Che Faro Senza Euridice," Orpheus....GLUCK
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
BILDER AUS OSTEN, (first time)..........SCHUMANN
SIEGMUNDS' love song, "Walknere," (first time)..........WAGNER
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.
SCHERZO, "La Reine Mab, ou la fee des Songes"..........BERLIOZ
ARIETTA, "In questa Tomba"..........BEETHOVEN
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
SELECTIONS from "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"
INTRODUCTION, WALTER'S Prize Song, OVERTURE, } Third act, (first time). WAGNER
VOCAL PARTS BY Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 2,
LAST GRAND MATINEE.
SOLOISTS, MISS ANNIE LOUISE CARY.
The distinguished Prima Donna Contralto, will make, on this occasion, her last appearance in New-York.
Mr. H. A. BISCHOFF, TENOR.
Admission tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can now be had at Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square, where full programme for Matinée can be had.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BENEFIT DAY.
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) LAST MATINEE BUT ONE OF HENRY V.
MONDAY, APRIL 26,
NEILSON,
In her great impersonation, AMY ROBSART.
NEXT THURSDAY, MR. TOOKER'S BENEFIT.

AUNT POLLY BASSET'S
"YANKEE SINGIN' SKEWL,"
STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.
Tickets at Gurley's book store, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
NEW OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY, AND 29TH ST.
Immense success of the
BURLESQUE SPELLING MATCH.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.

MISS MARIA BRAINERD'S
Third GLEE AND MADRIGAL CONCERT,
DE GARMO HALL, 5th av. and 14th st.
THIS EVENING, April 16, at 8. Tickets, $1 50.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir Square.
RECEPTION DANSANTE EVERY FRIDAY EVENING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

A very fine suite of rooms, just vacated, to let to a family of adults; also a parlor floor, consisting of four rooms, vacated 19th; every convenience, with private table; and one large square room on fourth, with pantries and bath, with board.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.

Very choice suites of apartments on second floors, with private table; house and table first class. Apply to owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RE-spectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FEW ELEGANT SUITES OF APARTMENTS to let by the year in the Weir Apartment houses, corner 5th av. and 44th st.; elevator, steam laundry, &c.; meals supplied at table d'hote, by an experienced caterer. Apply at No. 531 5th av., to J. H. SHERWOOD, or J. P. COLT.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—A handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table, consisting of parlor, three bed-rooms, dining-room, and bath-room; will be vacated the latter part of April; also, smaller suite, without private table.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH ST., FIRST DOOR from 5th av.—A choice of handsomely furnished rooms on parlor and second floors, without board; private baths and every modern convenience; private balcony overlooking 5th av. and Delmonico's; suitable for a small club.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, baths, &c.; pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms.

UNFURNISHED.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, singly or in suites, with every convenience, (no kitchens,) to let in the newly-arranged apartment house No. 33 East 17th st., Union square, next to Everett House; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

GENTLEMEN WISHING ROOMS CAN find elegant accommodation, or families wishing board can make arrangements for Summer; house strictly first-class; parlor floor very fine for doctor or party of gentlemen. No. 17 West 24th st.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor, with private bath and closet, to let without meals; house first-class; near Union Club. Address S. B. GOODALE & CO., No. 5 West 23d st., Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, newly-furnished rooms to a family of adults or gentlemen; location West 45th st.; references exchanged. Address H. M., BOX NO. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NINTH ST., NO. 56, FIVE DOORS WEST OF Broadway; reception room, with bedroom attached; also large front parlor, newly painted and furnished; without board; first-class conveniences; reference; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

NO. 124 EAST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a third-story room; all modern improvements; suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 232 OPPOSITE HOTEL BRUNSWICK.—Elegant apartment-house; a very desirable suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.; handsomely furnished; possession May 1; would let unfurnished.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife, handsomely-furnished rooms, separately or together, with board; also, newly-furnished rooms for single gentlemen; Summer prices; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.—With board, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, for a family or a party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

PARLOR FLOOR — THREE LARGE ROOMS, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table. Also, rooms for gentlemen, without board; references. No. 36 East 20th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 206, OPPOSITE MAD-ison square.—Elegant suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, second story, with or without board, at moderate prices; references exchanged.

NO. 34 WEST 24TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room; hot and cold water, closets, gas, with first-rate board for two gentlemen, at $20 per week.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—A VERY DESIRABLE floor, newly furnished, with piano, &c., en suite or separately, with or without private table; single rooms without board; moderate terms.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM, to responsible gentleman and wife desiring quiet, by a private American family of adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A large farm house near Sing Sing; surroundings pleasant; ready by May 1; also a pleasant cottage to rent. Address Box No. 6 Sing Sing.

FRONT ROOM, SECOND STORY—ALL CONveniences; large pantry; to let with board; terms moderate to a permanent party. No. 75 Bedford st., Ninth Ward.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 217, WEST.—AN elegant second floor, with private table; occupied four years by present party; also, rooms for gentlemen, with board; references.

ELEVENTH ST., NO. 160 WEST, NEAR 6TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, with first-class board, to permanent parties only; references given and required.

NO. 59 WEST 19TH ST.—ELEGANT SUITE of four large rooms, entire first floor; large handsomely furnished room, third floor, front; single rooms for gentlemen; strictly first-class board.

NO. 156 WEST 14TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, at reasonable rates for the Summer; no moving.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIVATE family, pleasantly located. Address Post Office Box No. 641 Yonkers, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Houses Crowded! Laughter Incessant!

THE
BIG BONANZA.

THE HIT OF 1875. NINTH WEEK.
57TH TO 64TH PERFORMANCE.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
LADIES' MATINEE, SATURDAY, 1:30.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, RAFAEL.
By general desire the drama
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
will be given on
SATURDAY EVENING.
Mr. WALLACK has the honor to announce
A NEW AND IMPORTANT REVIVAL.
HALCROFT'S GREAT LEGITIMATE COMEDY,
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
This fine play will have every advantage of cast, scenery, and other accessories, and will be illustrated by
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE,
who will make his first appearance in the character of HARRY DORNTON,
Mr. JOHN GILBERT
in his well-known impersonation of OLD DORNTON.
Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. PLYMPTON, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. BROWNE, Miss JEFFREYS-LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and others. This comedy has been for some time in preparation, and will be speedily produced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. ITALIAN OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, April 16, at 8,
IL TROVATORE.
Debut of Mlle. EMMA SAUREL.
Also Miss RANDALL,
Signors BENFRATELLI, TAGLIAPIETRA, &c.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 17, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE—L'OMBRA.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents. Seats at Academy, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
In rehearsal—ERNANI.
Debut of Miss G. MORALBI.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT SPECTACULAR PLAY,
AHMED.
CHANGE OF CAST
On
MONDAY, APRIL 19,
With
MISS ADAH RICHMOND,
Who has been expressly engaged as
PRINCE AHMED.
Commences at 8; over at 10:45.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK.
AROUND THE WORLD
IN EIGHTY DAYS.
Reconstructed Amazonian Marches
by 200 beautiful young ladies.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 COURT st., near STATE.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED FOR THE SPRING SEASON.

BROOKLYN PHILHARMONIC.
FIFTH CONCERT, SATURDAY, APRIL 17.
MR. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
THE GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.
Fifteenth Public Rehearsal..........FRIDAY, April 16
With entire programme.
Tickets to Rehearsal, 75 cents.
Tickets to Concert, $1 50. Reserved Seats, extra, 50c.

STEINWAY HALL. SATURDAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
MR. CHARLES FRADEL'S
GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF TALENT.
Tickets $1, at all Music Stores.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
23d st. and 4th av.
THE FIFTIETH GRAND ANNUAL
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS,
NOW OPEN
DAY AND EVENING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO a responsible gentleman and wife desiring quiet, by a private American family of adults. Inquire at No. 171 West 10th st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FUR-nished, to let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only, at No. 36 Irving place, opposite the Westminster Hotel.

TO LET—AT NO. 13 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., elegantly-furnished rooms, in suites or single, without board, for gentlemen only; reasonable prices; owner on premises.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Two rooms on third floor, with board, and rooms on second and fourth floors, by May 1. Table boarders taken.

AT NO. 76 BARROW ST., NEAR HUDSON—Furnished rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; partial board if desired; gas and bath; private family; no moving.

AT NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN University place and Broadway, parties may find very pleasant rooms, with board, after April 15; references.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with first class board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

NO. 117 EAST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE desirable furnished rooms, gas, bath, &c., without board; terms moderate.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board. For sale, a Plympton secretary bed in perfect order.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING front rooms, second story, to rent, with board, to parties desiring a quiet, refined, and permanent home.

THREE ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR TO let, with board; hot and cold water; also, single rooms for gentlemen, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, third story, to let with board. Best references given and required.

TO LET—AT NO 13 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH av., to a first-class physician or dentist, an elegant suite of parlors newly furnished; owner on premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 244 West 42d st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, without board, at No. 35 West 18th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY DESIRES ROOM AND BOARD IN a private family; location central; room large enough for a piano, not above third floor; price not to exceed $10; references exchanged. Address C. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—AN UNFURNISHED PARLOR FLOOR by a gentleman, with or without breakfast, and care of rooms; location between 17th and 30th sts., Lexington and 5th avs. Address, with full particulars, S. S. W., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, ONE HOUR from Wall st., desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; house and appointments thoroughly first-class; parties willing to pay for superior accommodations apply to No. 135 Madison av.; unexceptionable reference given and required; house open May 1.

BOARDING ON A LONG ISLAND FARM—Plain and comfortable at moderate prices. Address J. C. ANGELL, No. 113 East 31st st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WARREN HOUSE,
WATERTOWN, CONN.,
GEO. H. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
Send for circular.

ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Trustees of the New-York Society Library will be held at the Library Building, No. 67 University place, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of April, 1875, between the hours of 8 and 9:15 o'clock P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STABLE TO LET.—NO. 17 WEST 44TH ST.; seven stalls, (one a box-stall,) two floors for carriages, (with lift.) Ample room for two establishments. $1,200. Rooms for coachmen in the building.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT STABLE NO. 4 EAST 39th st. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 64 Leonard st., corner of Church.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY repaired by first-class workmen; for many years with Bishop & Rein, Fifth Avenue Hotel.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY BOUGHT and sold back, when desired, at a very small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

THE COAL REGION.

THE FINANCIAL "PINCH" BEGINNING TO BE FELT.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE MERCHANTS—HOW THE MINERS LIVE ON NOTHING—WHOLESALE MERCHANTS REFUSING TO TRUST THE RETAILERS LONGER—THE QUIET IN THE REGION ONLY A SUSPENSE—MR. SINEY'S DUPLEX AND MYSTERIOUS CHARACTER—THE FATE OF "BOLTING" MINERS—THE LABOR MARKET OF THE MINES OVERSUPPLIED.

From a Special Correspondent.

POTTSVILLE, Thursday, April 15, 1875.

The long-continued suspension of mining in this region is seriously injuring all kinds of business. This industry is the grand motor of the whole region, and with its cessation the region is paralyzed. Until quite recently little had been heard of the growing stringency in business. The pinch had not become severe enough to complain of; but when the 1st of April found business in anything but a favorable condition for the quarterly settlement, men began to look grave. Now the air is heavy with rumors, many of them only too true, of disasters impending over merchants and other business men of the region. Few have ever been able to do a strictly cash business, and those who deal on credit have already lost heavily, with no prospect of speedy relief. No positive failures have been reported as yet, but many merchants have from $5,000 to $20,000 on their books, of which they are unable to collect a dollar, and I am told that one firm in this place, retailers of dry-goods and groceries, have already invested $42,000 in the strike. The worst of it is that there is no stopping this outgo. It was impossible, at the outset, to refuse to trust regular customers, who had always hitherto paid promptly, and as no one knew how soon the suspension would end, the merchants were obliged to keep on "throwing good money after bad" in the desperate hope that a favorable turn in the financial tide would bring it all back again. But a crisis is at hand; the wholesale dealers have taken the alarm, and are refusing to sell goods to this region except for cash, and without fresh supplies the retailers will soon have nothing for their customers but empty shelves. This explains, too, the problem of how the miners are able to hold out so long and live comfortably on nothing where they declare they would starve on wages. They have been living on the storekeepers. The same stringency which affects the merchants is felt in all other branches of business. It is as bad as a panic. Nobody is able to collect money; real estate, in which there was a very large business done last year, is wholly inactive; the local stock market is depressed. Saving funds, which usually issue a new series of shares every month, now issue only one-third as often, for nobody has any money to save, and the shares go unsold, and it is reported that one or two in a neighboring town have temporarily suspended payments.

THE "QUIET" THAT PREVAILS.

The people feel as if a desperate war were in progress, and await with philosophic calmness whatever fate may come upon them. There is little open violence, though there was a very serious attempt to wreck a passenger train near Shenandoah on Monday night. A freight car loaded with iron, which was standing on a siding at that place, was run out and started down the main track to meet the late passenger train, which was approaching with about fifty persons on board. Fortunately, the telegraph operator at Lost Creek saw the car pass his station, and, with a promptitude learned from long residence in that turbulent section, telegraphed ahead and stopped the train. A little delay, and the press of the country would have had a most horrible outrage to report. Occurrences like this teach us to say "the region is perfectly quiet" with a mental reservation. It may be quiet at the time, and in an uproar within six hours. It is significant of the unsafe condition of things that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad has adopted the practice of running pioneer engines ahead of its trains on the more dangerous branches, and one of these on the Mine Hill Branch, last Monday, removed a pile of planks and sills from the track at a dangerous curve for the third time. Nobody brings to justice the miscreants who perpetrate these crimes; nobody attempts to. The Reading Company has had an offer of $10,000 reward for the party who fired its Norwegian shaft standing for two months without success.

JOHN SINEY ON THE DURATION OF THE STRIKE.

As to the duration of the strike, there is nothing to be predicted. John Siney, who, though cool and shrewd, is supposed to know a great deal more than he actually does, said yesterday he thought the strike was "on its last legs;" but though John is President of the National Labor Association, he is careful to have it understood that on mining questions he speaks "simply as a private citizen." I happen to know, too, that he predicates his assertion on a pet theory of his, that the strike was instigated by Mr. Gowen, to clear the market of its coal and run up prices, and that this being now about accomplished, Mr. Gowen will soon "come down" and offer a compromise—all of which, I also happen to know, is a very great mistake on the part of Mr. Siney.

MINERS LEAVING FOR OTHER PARTS RATHER THAN BOLT.

The miners themselves are becoming very sick of the contest, and are leaving in considerable numbers for other parts of the country. It is said that the way they anathematize the Miners' Union is something fearful, but they know better than to bolt. The Molly Maguires may be a myth, as the Miners' Union asserts, but in some way or other men do come to grief who have the temerity to disobey the edicts of the M. & L. B. A. Your Hazleton correspondence has fully elucidated that fact.

TOO MANY MINERS.

So they take the only alternative, and leave the region—driven from their homes by the terrorism which prevails. If it were not, unfortunately, the case that the men who leave are always the sober, industrious men, whom we should be glad to have stay, it would be safe to say that in going away from the region they are serving its best interests. The whole cause of the trouble is to be found in the simple fact that there are too many men here to do the work that is to be done. With all the anthracite regions working up to their full capacity the market would be overstocked to an appalling extent; and not only that, but the men themselves are prevented from receiving as much money as they could earn, because there are too many to be supported and they must all have a show. This is a struggle to keep up a fictitious value on labor and prevent it from sinking to the low price to which the law of supply and demand condemns it in an oversupply like this. If a certain number of men would leave the rest would have more elbow room and a better chance for themselves. But it is idle to speculate on this. Not enough will go to make any appreciable difference in the quantity of coal mined. They will stay and fight it out to the bitter end, and if they only have the sense of the Hyde Park men to know when they are beaten and retain a correct estimate of their strength, the struggle, long and costly as it is, will not have been in vain.

MRS. WATSON WANTED.

It was rumored yesterday that a search was being made by the prosecutors of the Ring for Mrs. Watson, the widow of the County Auditor under Connolly. Mrs. Watson is wanted to act as a witness for the people. She has not been found yet, it is said, although inquiry regarding her whereabouts has been made in every direction. It will be remembered that when Watson was on his death-bed, everybody was excluded from the room except his family and a few members of the Ring. The latter watched by his bedside until he died, to prevent him, as it was believed, from divulging any secrets which might injure his associates. It is supposed that Mrs. Watson can give very valuable testimony in the new suits if she appeared in court. In the efforts to trace the property of the Ring, it is stated that several thousand dollars' worth of the Watson estate has been found in the Union Trust Company.

CHARLES L. LAWRENCE TO BE BROUGHT BACK.

United States District Attorney Bliss received a telegram yesterday from Detective Mooney, in London, to the effect that Charles L. Lawrence, the former Secretary of the Americus Club, and Custom-house officer, who has been under examination in extradition proceedings in London, on a charge of forging the entries under which silks were entered as hosiery, has been held for extradition; that no appeal is to be taken from the decision, and that Lawrence will start for this City, in custody of detectives, in about fifteen days. Col. Des Anges, the other Custom-house officer charged with complicity with Ball and Graff, in smuggling these goods, still remains in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $15,000 bail.

THE BRYANT TESTIMONIAL.

THE THEATRE MANAGERS TO GIVE MATINEES ON THE 29TH INST.—GIFTS TO THE LATE MINSTREL'S FAMILY.

The theatre managers of this City met at Wallack's Theatre yesterday morning to make arrangements for giving a series of entertainments for the benefit of the family of the late Dan Bryant. Those present were Lester Wallack, Sheridan Shook, A. M. Palmer, John Duff, Theodore Moss, W. R. Floyd, Stephen Fiske, (representing Augustin Daly,) Maurice Grau, F. Chizzola, Chandos Fulton, (representing William Stewart,) Joseph Tooker, (representing Jarrett & Palmer,) Maurice Pike, (representing W. B. Freleigh,) Charles Backus, Josh. Hart, William Birch, David Wambold. Mr. Wallack was chosen Chairman and Mr. Palmer Secretary. On motion of Mr. Fiske, it was resolved that in furtherance of the scheme to provide means for the support and education of the children of the late Dan Bryant, matinée performances should be given at every theatre and minstrel hall represented at the meeting; further, that the benefit performances should take place upon two distinct days. Mr. Tooker offered an amendment providing that the entertainments should take place on one day. The amendment was carried. On motion of Mr. Duff, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Hart, Fiske, and Tooker, was appointed to superintend the printing and advertising. Thursday, the 29th inst., was selected as the day for the entertainments. The motion of Mr. Palmer to appoint Mr. Moss Treasurer was carried. Mr. Palmer then moved that a committee of six be chosen to perfect the details of the arrangements for all the benefits, and for a performance at the Academy of Music. As such committee, the following gentlemen were selected: Messrs. Floyd, Daly, Palmer, Jarrett, Birch, and Stewart. On motion of Mr. Hart it was resolved that each manager should defray all the expenses of his theatre without touching the general fund. W. R. Travers, August Belmont, and William Butler Duncan will be requested to receive and invest such funds as may be raised, and to apply the same to the support and education of the children of Mr. Bryant.

Mr. Fiske stated that he had received $800 from the managers of the City theatres for the immediate relief of Mr. Bryant's family, and $250 more are pledged. Barney Williams has sent Mrs. Bryant $250; Mr. Floyd, $100; James W. Collyer, $50. Dr. White, who attended Mr. Bryant in his last sickness, contributed his bill for professional services, and Lord & Taylor gave all of the mourning.

Mr. Floyd stated that he was authorized to tender the services of William J. Florence and wife at the benefits, and Mr. Florence had also promised to give $250. John Brougham, too, has proffered his services, and Matilda Heron has written a letter stating that her daughter, Miss Bijou Heron, is at the service of the managers. The price of tickets has been placed at $1. They will be ready on Saturday.

Mr. Arthur Cheney, of the Globe Theatre, Boston, was present, and stated that it was his intention to give a benefit at the Globe Theatre, Boston, simultaneously with those given in New-York.

A CHURCH DEDICATION.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW PRESBYTERIAN EDIFICE IN ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH STREET—A HANDSOME AND SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING.

The Church of the Puritans, (Presbyterian,) West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue, was solemnly dedicated last evening. The exercises were elaborate, and a large number of clergymen of the Presbyterian Church took part in them, including Rev. Dr. Schaff, Rev. Dr. Hastings, Rev. Dr. Conkling, Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Booth, Rev. Dr. White, Rev. Dr. Robinson, Rev. Dr. Cheever.

The new building is a very handsome structure, and all its arrangements are in accordance with the most advanced architectural designs. Three years ago the church, of which Rev. Edward L. Clark is now the Pastor, was recognized as the Second Presbyterian Church of Harlem. It had then forty-eight communicants, and the parish was composed of seventeen families. The Pastor received his call early in July, and in December the Church Extension Committee of the New-York Presbytery voted $10,000 to carry on the work. Seventeen thousand dollars had been previously promised, and building lots had been secured. In the following May the Church of the Puritans, which formerly worshiped in Union square, proposed to transfer their name and property to this body, and, with the increased resources thus derived, it seemed prudent to urge on the building. The corner-stone was therefore laid June 26, 1873, and when the building was completed the congregation had increased six-fold, and the church nearly four-fold. The building is of marble in the ancient style of ashlar work, and in general plan it follows the Roman Basilica. It is of the parallelogram shape, and is divided longitudinally into naves and aisles by two rows of columns. The cruciform shape is preserved in its upper walls by means of a transept, which is also useful in giving the best effect in respect to light, ventilation, and sound. Throughout the entire building may be observed a conscientious adherence to the early English Gothic style of architecture of the thirteenth century. It has also the grace without the excessive decoration of a century later. The main or east tower is the centre of the group of buildings. It stands back from the church front a space of thirty-five feet, and forms the entrance to the chapel. The doorway is what is described as "recessed," and has in its jams four polished red and gray granite shafts with foliated capitals. These, which are representative of four parts of the Holy Land, support heavy stone panel work. There is a spiral stairway within the tower, and this is lighted by the east and south groups of windows. Above this are paneled windows and still higher the bell deck. The chapel wall is nearly level with the front line of the tower. The chapel seats 300 persons, and opens into the main building. In the church front the entrance consists of a deep triple porch. In the jams are delicate shafts with foliated capitals, and above them are the bread stone panels in the tympanum. The architectural decorations here are of the most finished kind. The space which would otherwise stand between the church and the block of buildings adjoining is closed up by the west tower, which has an octagon attached. It has a postern door, a stairway to the gallery, and still higher to the Pastor's study. The east lobby opens into a tessellated vestibule, which reaches across the entire front of the building, a distance of seventy feet. The pier on the left of this lobby shows three faces of the corner-stone, a polished granite cube, containing the inscription, "Behold, I lay on Zion a corner-stone—precious;" "Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone;" "Upon this rock I will build my church." A pediment above bears the date of laying the stone, June 26, 1873, and a white porcelain brick from the famous heathen tower of Nankin, China, carries the date of dedication, with a further appropriate inscription. The aisles are divided into three bays by slender iron shafts, and pointed arches and different kinds of handsome tracery contribute still further to the general architectural harmony. The main roof is of elaborate timber work, and the panels are formed by the rafters and purlins. The chancel or Presbytery roof is groined, and has bosses where the transverse and diagonal ribs intersect. All the windows are very beautifully designed and decorated. The walls are of a quiet, diaper pattern, lighted by gilding, and the ceiling is a light clear blue, with stars in the chancel. The organ is situated behind the transept and chancel wall, and the decorated pipes are brought out, covering the arch and resting on a paneled case. The solid decoration of the building consists of 90 feet of frieze and more than 120 bases, corbel brackets and capitals. A notable feature is that these are carved in forms which are never repeated. The decoration is of a soft, delicate stone color, relieved by a judicious use of color in bands and borders and diaper work. The pews are handsomely carved, and they and the several screens are all made of ash. All the windows are filled with heavy rolled glass, with quaint Gothic designs. The methods of ingress and egress are abundant, and the arrangements for ventilation and lighting are entirely satisfactory.

The handsome edifice was crowded last evening by the time the valedictory exercises commenced. These were opened by an appropriate anthem, which was sung by the choir. The reading of Scripture and the prayer of invocation were next in order, Rev. Dr. Schaff conducting both exercises. A brief address was then delivered by Rev. Dr. Hastings, after which an appropriate hymn was sung. Further addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Conkling, Rev. Dr. Hall, and others, and the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Booth. The exercises terminated with the doxology and benediction. During the ceremonies of dedication the chancel was beautifully decorated with choice flowers.

A NEW BAPTIST CHURCH IN BROOKLYN.

The ceremony of dedicating the new and handsome edifice erected at the corner of Eighth and South Fifth streets, Brooklyn, by the congregation of the Central Baptist Church, which was commenced on Tuesday evening and continued on Wednesday, was finished last evening before a large audience. The dedicatory addresses were made by Rev. Messrs. R. S. MacArthur and J. B. Thomas. The congregation, which has passed through many adversities, is at last comfortably housed in a suitable and spacious edifice. In July, 1865, the church formed, with forty-two members, in Temperance Hall, South Second street, and afterward worshiped in Dr. Porter's old church on Fourth street. Shortly after they removed back to Temperance Hall, and from there moved back to a tent on Broadway near Eighth street, while the present edifice was in course of construction. The lots for the church and parsonage were given by F. C. and C. F. Linde, members of the church. The style of the edifice is the thirteenth century Gothic, and it is constructed of Philadelphia brick, with Amherst free-stone trimmings. The windows are of ornamental glass. The building is 64 feet by 100, the basement being used for the Sunday-school. In the square tower is the Pastor's study, which connects with the adjoining parsonage. The auditorium is 60 by 73 feet, and will seat 800 persons. It is handsomely finished in oak, the timber roof rising to a height of fifty-eight feet, and is lighted with dormers. The organ-loft is above and behind the pulpit platform, and beneath the loft are the dressing-rooms. The baptistry is conveniently arranged, with all modern improvements. The side walls are of stucco, painted in imitation of stone, and gas from chandeliers overhead, and lights at the sides, fully illuminate the building. The organ, which will be put in place in two or three months, is a powerful one of Jardine & Co.'s manufacture. At present a cabinet organ is used, and the singing is congregational. The church membership is about 250; the Sunday-school, which has more than doubled in the past two years, numbers 460; the library contains 620 volumes, 120 of which have just been added. Two hundred hymn and tune books have also been presented to the church. Last evening the pulpit platform was embowered in flowers, plants, and vines so thickly set upon the stage as to nearly obscure from view the clergymen who sat behind it.

THE TURF.

RACES OF THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB—CENTURY AND SURVIVOR THE WINNERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club continued to-day. The first contest was a selling race, one mile and a quarter, horses entered to be sold for $1,500 to carry their proper weight; for $1,000 allowed seven pounds; for $750, ten pounds; for $500, fifteen pounds; for $300, twenty pounds; the winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race; any surplus over the amount entered to be sold for, to go to the second horse—Club purse, $400; first horse $300, second $75, third $25. The race was won by Century; Mary L. second, Tom Leathers third, beating Mildew, Stone's b. f., Bob Britton, Chris. Doyle, King Amadeus, and Captain Reader. Time, 2:12. Mildew led at the start, and throughout the race, until entering the homestretch, when Century went to the front, winning by two lengths. In the pools last night Mary L. and Chris. Doyle sold at $130; Mildew, $120; King Amadeus, $90; Tom Leathers, $70; Century, $48; Bob Britton, $44; Stone's b. f., $30, and Captain Reader, $10. On the track to-day Mildew was largely the favorite.

The second race was one mile and a half, for all ages; Club purse, $500; first horse, $400; second, $75; third, $25. Survivor came in first by a length, Limestone second, and Denver third. Time, 2:44. In the pools last night Survivor sold at $275, Limestone $150, and Denver $25. On the track to-day the betting was the same as last night.

The third race was mile heats, best three in five, all ages, for the Club Purse of $650. First horse, $550; second, $100.

Harry Felter	1	3	3	1	1
Sweet Bay	2	1	1	2	2
Port Leonard	3	2	2	r. o.	
Denver	4	withdrawn.			

Time—1:47½, 1:46½, 1:49, 1:48, 1:48½.

In the pools last night Harry Felter brought $700; Crown Prince, $250; Sweet Bay, $200; Port Leonard, $75; and Denver, $51. Crown Prince was ruled out of this race on account of an unpaid forfeit due at Baltimore. On the track before the race there was but little change in the betting. At the end of the second heat Sweet Bay stock began to rise, and after the third heat she bought $50 to $5 against all the others. After the fourth heat, however, Harry Felter had the call.

POOL-SELLING ON THE NEW-ORLEANS RACES

The betting on the New-Orleans races was quite lively last night at the New-York Turf Exchange and at Johnson's Pool-rooms. A large crowd was present at each place, and investments were numerous. The programme for to-day will consist of a hurdle race of two miles, with Limestone, Bob Britton, Little Flirt, Captain Jack, Tom Leathers, and Shillalagh. A dash of a mile and three quarters, with Bonaventure, Granger, Stampede, and Captain Hutchinson; and a mile-heat race, with Mildew, Vortex, Mary L., and Captain Reeder as contestants. The prices obtained on these events were as follows:

HURDLE RACE.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Limestone	$25	$40	$40	$40
Bob Britton, Little Flirt, Tom Leathers, Shillalagh, Captain Jack	25	40	20	19
Total	$50	$80	$60	$59

MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Bonaventure	$40	$50	$50	$50
Stampede	22	26	16	16
Granger	15	20	18	20
Captain Hutchinson	5	6		
Total	$82	$102	$84	$86

MILE HEATS.

	Turf Exchange.		Johnson's.	
Mildew	$20	$40	$16	$17
Vortex	6	10	20	20
Mary L	10	20	18	19
Captain Reeder	4	9		
Total	$40	$79	$54	$56

LATEST ODDS ON THE LONG BRANCH STAKES.

Several changes in the odds have occurred in the betting books of Messrs. Kelly, Bliss & Co. on the Jersey Derby, Robbins Stake, and Monmouth Cup since the last quotations published in THE TIMES. In some instances the prices have been lowered, and in others better prices are offered. Below are the quotations up to last night:

JERSEY DERBY.

	Taken.		Offered.
Hyder Ali	6 to 1	Bayminster	12 to 1
Chesapeake	6 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Vassal	10 to 1	Miko	15 to 1
Relentless. c	10 to 1	Alex. Hardin	18 to 1
De Artagan	10 to 1	Ozork	20 to 1
Orphan Boy	15 to 1	Bob Woolley	20 to 1
Lord Zetland	15 to 1	Leader	35 to 1
Ascot	20 to 1	Dickens' Colt	35 to 1

ROBBINS STAKE.

	Taken.		Offered.
Hyder Ali	5 to 1	Lizzie R	10 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Bayminster	12 to 1
Vassal	10 to 1	Sangara	15 to 1
Relentless	12 to 1	Lord Clive	15 to 1
Orphan Boy	15 to 1	Matador	15 to 1
Ozark	20 to 1	Big Sandy	20 to 1
Ascot	25 to 1	Leader	25 to 1

MONMOUTH CUP.

	Taken.		Offered.
Acrobat	4 to 1	Shylock	7 to 1
Ballankeel	5 to 1	Saxon	10 to 1
Vandalite	5 to 1	Aaron Pennington	16 to 1
Preakness	7 to 1	Limestone	20 to 1
Rutherford	9 to 1	Elkhorn	25 to 1
Reform	10 to 1	Persuader	25 to 1

ST. ANN'S FAIR.

The grand fair which has been in progress at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, Tammany Hall, since March 31, the object of which is to partially meet the debt on St. Ann's Church and Parochial School, has not been as successful financially as was desired by the managers. A large number of valuable articles yet remain unsold, and, as the fair will positively close to-morrow evening, these will be raffled for or sold at auction. Among the principal articles to be disposed of in this manner are an original painting by one of the old masters, valued at $1,000, which will be sold to the highest bidder; a handsome Brewster top-wagon, valued at $475, to be raffled at $1 a chance; a first-class passage to Europe, or $200; some rare china ware, furnished by Messrs. Tiffany & Co., besides a miscellaneous lot of clocks, bronze figures, richly-framed engravings, cushions from Damascus, Turkish chairs, books, &c.

RUMORED ARREST OF MOSHER'S BROTHER-IN-LAW IN PHILADELPHIA.

The facts in reference to the arrest of J. Westervelt, the brother-in-law of Mosher, the burglar who kidnapped Charley Ross, and who was subsequently shot and killed while committing a burglary in the house of ex-Judge Van Brunt, at Bay Ridge, Long Island, are as follows: About a week ago the relatives of the kidnapped boy in Philadelphia stated to Superintendent Walling that they wished Westervelt would come to Philadelphia and hold a conference with them, as they thought he might know something more about the boy than he had already communicated to the authorities. Superintendent Walling spoke with Westervelt, who at once expressed his willingness to go to Philadelphia and see the members of the Ross family. He did so on Tuesday last at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Superintendent Walling telegraphed his departure to Mr. Ross in Philadelphia. Beyond these facts no information is possessed by the Police authorities here.

THE NECESSITY FOR A NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING.

A few weeks ago the Department of Charities and Correction was obliged to transfer the patients at the Park Hospital to Bellevue Hospital, the former building having been condemned by the Department of Buildings. Application was immediately made to the Commissioner of Public Works for a building to be used as a reception hospital in the lower portion of the City, but that official returned a reply that the power to designate such a building belonged entirely to the Board of Aldermen. The application of the Commissioners was repeated with due formality to the Aldermen, who, however, have wholly ignored it. Numerous requests are being made to the Board of Charities and Correction for the speedy re-establishment of a permanent down-town hospital, with suggestions for the renting of the New-York Dispensary, in Centre street, as a suitable building for the purpose. The near approach of the sun-stroke season is presented as one of the reasons why some sort of a structure should be speedily provided.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Patrick Lee, aged forty, fell into the cellar of No. 180 Delancey street, yesterday, while intoxicated, and sustained severe injuries.

Peter Dugan, aged two years, of No. 72 Oliver street, fell from the roof of his residence last evening and was severely injured.

The Exhibition of the Cooper Union Free Evening Schools will take place on Friday, May 28, and the Commencement on Saturday, the 29th.

A grand vocal concert in aid of the Children's Educational Relief Association will take place at the Presbyterian church corner Broome and Ridge streets this evening at 8 o'clock.

William Crumish, aged thirty-one, of No. 75 Elizabeth street, was run over by a butcher's cart, at the corner of East Broadway and Market street, last evening, and sustained serious injuries.

Matilda Watt, aged eighteen, of No. 400 West Forty-third street, was seriously burned about the face and body by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which she let fall on the stove in her apartments.

Matthew Dowd, aged fifteen, of No. 254 West Twenty-eighth street, was thrown from his wagon at Seventh avenue and Twenty-eighth street, fracturing his left leg.

During a quarrel yesterday between John F. Wessels, of Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue, and Larry Murray, of No. 36 Baxter street, Wessels struck Murray with a brick, injuring him severely. Wessels was arrested.

A fair in aid of the Five Points Mission will be held by a number of the young ladies of Grammar School No. 47, at No. 113 East Twenty-sixth street, on Friday, from 5 to 10 P. M., and on Saturday, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

The Winterburn Chorus, a vocal society for ladies, will give a house-warming at their rooms, No. 241 Fourth avenue, All Souls' Chapel, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

The Controller yesterday continued the payment of the laborers, &c., employed on the boulevards, and late in the afternoon had paid the entire number, 2,300 men. The total amount of the payrolls was $42,189 35.

The annual meeting of the veterans of the Seventh Regiment will be held at Delmonico's next Monday evening. The proposed trip to Boston will be under discussion, and the election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

The annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce is to be eaten on the evening of May 6, in Delmonico's. It is probable that Hon. William E. Dodge will decline a re-election as President of the Chamber.

In response to a petition signed by numerous members, the Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have issued a call for a meeting to-morrow afternoon to discuss the rules in regard to transfers of orders on "Ring" settlements, &c.

The Post Office Department opened bids yesterday for supplying bells to the court-rooms and District Attorney's offices in the new Post Office. The frame of the new building is nearly finished, except the iron work, the contracters for which are very backward.

A magnificent stand of regimental colors in the Lady Washington Department of the Homeopathic Fair, is now being voted for by the different military organizations, and the regiment having the majority of votes at the close of the fair will be presented with the colors by the ladies.

Yesterday's foreign mail consisted of 42,479 letters and 88 bags of newspapers. The Frisia took 33,030 letters and 66 bags; the Switzerland, 141 letters and 1 bag; the Maas, 181 letters and 1 bag; the Canima, 298 letters and 1 bag; the Colon, 3,884 letters and 13 bags; the Crescent City, 4,945 letters and 6 bags.

Preparations are being made by a number of leading German merchants and residents for a reception and banquet to Capt. H. F. Schwensen, of the old Hamburg Line of steamers, on his approaching arrival in the Pommerania. The occasion will be the completion of his one hundredth trip across the Atlantic as a commander of the Hamburg Steam-ship Line.

The Bloomingdale Turn Verein opened a ladies' fair at its head-quarters, No. 341 West Forty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon, with a musical entertainment in the evening, which attracted a large attendance. The fair will be continued until Monday, when it will be concluded by a calico ball. The proceeds of the affair will go to a building fund for the erection of Turn Hall.

A regular meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at Concordia Hall last evening, Mr. Jacob M. Patterson presiding. The meeting was addressed by several speakers, among whom were Capt. Lalor, Mr. James M. Lucas, William P. Rogers, and Capt. Joseph Schneider. Thirty new names were added to the rolls, and a great many propositions for membership were acted upon.

Mgr. Roncetti, Padre Ubaldi, and Count Marefoschi, the guests of his Eminence Cardinal McCloskey, have decided to visit Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, during the coming week for the purpose of delivering certain messages from the Pope. The distinguished guests celebrated mass at St. Gabriel's Church yesterday morning, and in the evening were entertained at dinner by Padre Titta, of San Antonio Church.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday opened a number of bids for a miscellaneous lot of articles, and made the following awards of contracts: Robert Seamen & Co., 250 bales of long straw at 82½ cents per 100 pounds, and 50 bags of Rio coffee at 19¼ cents per pound; O. T. Marshall, 250 bushels of rye at $1 10 per bushel; Walsh, Coulter & Flagler, 24 dozen shovels at $7 75 per dozen; Daniel Mooney, 500 barrels of potatoes at $1 80 per barrel; W. A. Harris, 100 bags of fine meal at $1 89 and 100 bags of coarse meal at $1 80; Adams & Shaler, 200 sides of middle-weight sole-leather at 28 cents per pound, and 300 sides good damaged sole-leather at 25 cents.

BROOKLYN.

The trial of James Riley for the murder of his brother-in-law, John Monaghan, on the night of March 17, has been set down for the 22d inst.

During the past week ninety-five cases of contagious diseases were reported to the Board of Health. Of these thirty-seven were cases of diphtheria and sixteen of small-pox.

George Adamson was sent to the Penitentiary for ninety days yesterday, by Justice Elliott, on a charge of biting the thumb of John C. Emil, conductor of a Grand street car.

A number of prisoners, who will be tried during the present term, were arraigned in the Court of Sessions yesterday, and entered pleas of "not guilty."

Leopold Loewenstein was committed for examination yesterday, by Justice Eames, on a charge of stealing $500 worth of goods from his employer, Jacob Davis, of No. 465 Grand street, E. D.

Fire Commissioner McLaughlin, a cousin of the "Boss," called on Mayor Hunter to-day in reference to the approaching changes in the Fire Commission. Mr. McLaughlin is a candidate for the Presidency of that department.

Charles Davis was arrested by the Police of the First Precinct yesterday on a charge of obtaining a quantity of dry goods from Henry Smith, corner of Jay and Plymouth streets, under false pretenses.

It is said that Mayor Hunter is about to visit Albany for the purpose of requesting the Governor to withhold his signature from several bills which were framed with the intention of swindling the tax-payers of Brooklyn.

Officer John Morrow, of the Sixth Precinct was discharged from the force yesterday for brutally clubbing a private watchman, named James Clarke, without any provocation. Morrow's defense was that Clarke was drunk and resisted when he went to take him to the station-house.

The Mutuals played their first regular match game of this season with the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday. The game was anything but a good one, the fielding of both nines being especially poor. The score was 23 to 8, in favor of the Mutuals. To-day the Atlantics will play against a field team at the Capitoline.

At the Academy of Music last evening a grand military and musical entertainment was given by the members of the Thirteenth Regiment. The programme included a drill of the non-commissioned officers' squad, singing by the glee club of Company B, a drill of the awkward squad, and an amusing sketch, entitled "Camp Scenes," written for the occasion. The house was crowded.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Pratt, James Kennedy sued F. W. Hatfield for defamation of character, the damages being laid at $500. Hatfield, who is the Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, caused Kennedy's discharge for taking a bribe to permit some sporting men to carry on a cock-fight. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant after a short deliberation.

LONG ISLAND.

A Democratic paper, under the editorial management of Mr. J. T. Kernan, is to be started in Long Island City.

The first tax-sale for the town of Jamaica, under the Receiver's act, made by direction of the County Treasurer, Mr. George W. Bergen, was commenced at the Town Hall on Monday last, there being a large attendance of buyers and lookers-on. Nearly 700 lots were sold, comprising property in Queens, Clarenceville, and other outlying villages, when the sale was adjourned to Wednesday. At the time appointed the County Treasurer and the auctioneer were present, but objections were made to the sale proceeding, on the ground that the adjournment over one day was illegal, it being contended that it should proceed day after day to be in accordance with the statute. Mr. Bergen finally concluded to make a further adjournment until Monday next, the legality of the first adjournment meantime to be inquired into. It is said that the legality of the recent sales in Newtown may be similarly questioned.

A cock-fight took place yesterday on one of the principal thoroughfares of Long Island City which lasted for an hour and a half, and was witnessed by nearly 200 spectators. The cocks were afterward brought to a neighboring saloon and the fight finished.

Mr. Henry Havemeyer, the newly elected President of the Long Island Railroad, entered upon the duties of his office yesterday. He stated in conversation that the road under the new management would be run for the general interests of the residents of the island, and that no change in the Superintendency of the road would be made.

The April term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer for Queens County will convene at the Court-house in North Hempstead on Monday next. Hon. A. B. Tappen will preside, assisted by County Judge John J. Armstrong and Justices Chipp and Baxter. The civil calendar comprises over 150 cases, but the criminal calendar is unusually light.

Mr. James Wright, of Jamaica, has been awarded the contract for carrying the United States mails direct between the villages of Flushing and Jamaica, two mails a day each way, excepting Sunday. It is understood, however, that he will transfer the contract to Mr. Oscar Jackson, who is the proprietor of a stage line between the two places. It is expected that the service will be regularly commenced on Monday next.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island shad-fishery is still very light. None of the gill-net fishermen are catching over 200 a day.

The recent heavy storm caused considerable injury to the abutments of the bridge crossing the Staten Island Railway at Clifton, but fortunately no damage was done beyond stopping travel on the roadway pending repairs.

Works upon the proposed Yacht Club building on the Garner dock at Stapleton is suspended in consequence of the injunction granted in favor of the railway company, which restrains further work on the dock itself on the ground that it obstructs the entrance to the railway ferry slip.

Mr. Julius Credo, Treasurer of the village of Edgewater, will commence the sale of property for unpaid taxes at the Village Hall in Stapleton, on May 12. There are about 650 buildings and 3,500 lots advertised, beside land enough to make several first-class farms.

NEW-JERSEY.

A little boy named Wesley Sheppard was run over and seriously injured yesterday afternoon by a grocery wagon at the corner of Bay and Grove streets, Jersey City.

William Rogers, a bar-tender employed at Pyle's Thistle Cottage, on Newark avenue, Jersey City, has disappeared, taking with him $300 of his employer's money. His wife says that he has probably eloped with a girl from Newark.

Mrs. Eliza S. Thaw, a young married woman, residing at Beattystown, went on a visit to Morristown on March 11, and left there on the 17th to return home, since which time she has not been seen or heard of.

Coroner Reinhard held an inquest in the case of the dead infant found on the doorstep of Poermaster Dudley's residence, in Jersey City, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the testimony of County Physician Stout, that death was the result of strangulation.

An attempt was made yesterday morning at 2 o'clock to blow up the school-house at Bound Brook, a charge of nitro-glycerine having been exploded in the side of the door-case. The animus is not known, but the matter will be investigated by the authorities.

Yesterday afternoon two men went into Ralph Teele's barber shop, on River street, Paterson, and after being shaved one of them produced a twenty-five cent stamp in payment. Teele took out his pocket-book to make change, when the two men attacked him and snatched the pocket-book out of his hand. He fought desperately, but was overcome and badly beaten. The robbers succeeded in making their escape.

Yesterday Councilman elect Edward Dwyer, a Democrat, of the Fourth Ward, Hoboken, and Smith Howell, a policeman, were arrested on a warrant issued by Recorder Bohnstedt, on complaint of John Kuenemann, charged with stealing the poll-book from the Fourth Ward poll on Tuesday. Dwyer and Howell were admitted to bail, and both made affidavits before Justice White charging Kuenemann with perjury.

The first annual convention of the amateur base-ball clubs of New-Jersey assembled yesterday in Turner Hall, Jersey City, clubs in all the large cities in the State being represented. E. Ross, of New-Brunswick, was elected President; J. W. Cain, of Dover, Vice President; D. Chandler, of Newark, Secretary; George Ebry, of Jersey City, Treasurer, and E. S. Ellis, of Trenton, Judge Advocate. The rules governing the National Amateur Association were adopted.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Benson J. Lossing is at the Coleman House.

Vice President Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. Charles S. King is staying at the Westminster Hotel.

Commander Henry Wilson, United States Navy, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Major Jared A. Smith, United States Army, is at the Gilsey House.

Amedee van den Nest, Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. Cook, of the steamship Russia, and Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and Congressman Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman William Lawrence, of Ohio, and James F. Joy, President of the Michigan Central Railway Company, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressman W. H. Barnum and ex-Congressman S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut; Lieut. Col. C. G. McCawley, of the Marine Corps, and Gen. G. S. Batcheller, of Saratoga, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE MONTICELLO AND PORT JERVIS RAILROAD.

The Referee's report in the case of the Monticello and Port Jervis Railroad, in which certain equities between the bondholders were determined, has been presented to the Supreme Court in Brooklyn for confirmation. The Union Trust Company of New-York, by counsel, favor the report. A. M. Smith, of New-York, a holder of 1,500 first mortgage interest coupons, for which he paid $26,000 in gold, which he bought under an agreement with the President of the company to enable the latter to pay the interest on the debt of the road, and who also made an arrangement with the Union Trust Company to receive said coupons and hold them for him, now claims priority to participate in the money to be raised by by the sale on the foreclosure under the first mortgage of the road. The bondholders, through counsel, object to Mr. Smith's claim, on the ground that the coupons have been paid by the railroad, and all the claim that Mr. Smith can have is to look to the company as for money loaned on the bonds, and not as mortgage. They insist that fraud has been committed on the first mortgage bondholders all the way through. Counsel said the road would be remembered as one of Jim Fisk's kite-flying concerns, and that it was now a tributary of the Erie Road. Among its creditors Professor Morse's estate is down for $125,000, and one of the Professor's daughters immediately sold out $16,000 worth of stock in a company that was paying seven per cent. interest, and invested in this road in the hope of receiving eight and a half per cent., and is now almost penniless by the bankruptcy of the road. The court has reserved its decision.

THE PRESIDENT'S PARTY.

The President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sartoris, Gen. Babcock, Secretary Robeson, and Secretary Belknap, who left Washington yesterday morning, arrived in this City at 6 o'clock last evening, and are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They will leave for Boston on the 10 o'clock express to-day in company with the committee appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature to escort them to Concord. The delegation, which arrived here late last night, consists of Messrs. Williams, Burr, Haggett, and Thayer. It is expected that the other members of the Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Bristow, who is prevented from going by the illness of his son, will join the Presidential party before it leaves this City in the morning. Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Sartoris will remain in this City during the absence of the President. The President and members of the Cabinet will return to Washington on Wednesday next.

THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District was held last evening at No. 149 West Thirty-second street, Mr. Henry G. Leask presiding. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the report of the Committee on Membership, which recommended about one-half of 200 candidates, with the explanation that the remainder would be acted on at the next regular meeting. The report was received and the candidates declared elected.

Mr. Leask briefly addressed the association, expressing his regret that all the committees were somewhat dilatory in the performance of their duties, and saying that in the event of their not submitting reports at the next meeting he should feel it his duty to discharge them and appoint others in their places. He hoped that there would be perfect unanimity of action and diligence in the organization, and that the principles of the Republican Party would be regarded as paramount to the interests of any one person or project. In concluding, he announced that there would be a meeting of the General Committee on Tuesday evening next, which he hoped would be attended by all the delegates of the association and as many of the members as could possibly attend.

EXHIBITION OF AZALEAS.

The annual azalea show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society was held in Boston Saturday morning. The display of azaleas was particularly fine, some of the plants being very beautiful. Hon. Marshall P. Wilder exhibited eight varieties, ranging in age from five to twenty-five years. One of the number, which has an intense rose-colored double flower measuring three inches in diameter, was imported last year from Germany, and is highly prized by Col. Wilder. Another plant called "*Wildere rossa*" was particularly noticeable by the appearance, from a pure white stock, of a "sprout" upon which the flowers are red, and is as a white rose would be on a red bush. A magnificent pure white plant, which is about twenty years old, attracted considerable attention, the purity of the flowers and size of the tree being greatly admired. Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited twelve varieties in eight-inch pots, and one large plant, cone shape.

HOW WE LOST A TINKER.

The Troy *Times* of Thursday says: "A downtown tinker named Ryan took his kit of tools and got on the New-York boat last evening, bound to seek his fortune. His wife followed, insisting that he stay in Troy. She snatched his hat and left him with uncovered head on the boat. Subsequently she seized some of his tools and threw them into the river, when the irate tinker threw the balance overboard, and with curses left the boat and went home with his wife."

[Advertisement.]

CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY'S HAT is to be presented to him by the Pope, and as it will be the first one of the kind ever seen in this country, its appearance will be looked for with much curiosity, but not more than is manifested regarding KNOX's new Spring style, which is a most recherché affair; but the Cardinal cannot wear it, because it is black, not red.

[Advertisement.]

A SERIOUS OBSTACLE

To one's comfort is a boil. A very simple remedy has been discovered. A plaster of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure it sooner than anything else.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Cattle—The market throughout the week has shown a fair degree of activity, and prices ranged ⅛c.@¼c. higher. The very best sold at 6½c.@7⅜c.; first quality, 5¼c.@6½c.; medium or good fair quality, 4¾c.@5¼c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3¾c.@4¾c., most of the sales ranging from 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Receipts, 1,489 head. Sales, 1,046 head. Hogs have been firm, and prices well maintained; sales fair to extra at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 5,16. Sheep have been quiet, closing dull; sales range from 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb.; receipts, 2,188.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, April 15.—Spanish Gold, 220@222; American, 226@227. Exchange nominal; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 89@91 premium; 60 days, gold, 116@118 premium; short-sight gold, 121@123; on Paris, 118@120 premium.

Sugar firmer; No. 12 Dutch standard, 15¾@16 reals ℔ arroba; in gold, 7½@7¼ reals.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15.—Spirits Turpentine dull at 35c. Resin quiet and firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 65 for Hard, $2 50 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 55.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15.—Printing Cloths steady at 5¾c.@5⅞c., 30 days, for standard and extra, 64x64.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Canima, for Bermuda.—Master Harry Powell, W. M. Sprague, Miss F. O. Jones, Miss Brimley, Mrs. Brimley, Mrs. B. M. Barnard, Miss Carrie Alexandre, H. L. Crane, George Brimley, G. W. Alexandre, Theodore Leeds, George G. Sumner, Ratcliff ticks, M. Eshelman, Mrs. Eshelman, J. J. Outerbridge, C. H. Carter, W. D. Wheeler, James Nelson, Miss Sophy Morris, Mrs. Nelson, Miss Isabel Morris, William Smith.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship Suevia, from Hamburg.—F. A. Livingstone, Miss Trape, Miss Parsons, H. Koffia and wife, F. Salmen, T. Kunz.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:21 | Sun sets.....6:40 | Moon sets...3:49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:37 | Gov. Island...5:26 | Hell Gate....6:48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, April 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Colon, Tanner, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Canima, (Br.,) Leddicoat, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) A. E. Outerbridge; Switzerland, (Belg.,) Jackson, Antwerp, G. W. Colton; Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Neptune, Berry, Boston; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ships Sir Harry Parkes, (Br.,) Stephens, Bridgetown Bar, Leaycraft & Co.; Oasis, (Br.,) Jacques, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks James E. Ward, Liesgang, Guantanamo, James E. Ward & Co.; Sokrates, (Norw.,) Aaroe, Bordeaux, France, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Emilia, (Ital.,) Gunoro, Venice, Italy, Lauro, Story & Co.

Schrs. C.A. Farnsworth, (Br.,) Benson, St. Marc, Hayti, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Vraie, Price, Jr., Charleston, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Porto Cabello March 24, Laguayra 27th, Curacoa April 1, Jacmel 3d, Kingston, Jam., 7th, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. April 7, experienced a very heavy gale from S. W.; April 8, in Crooked Island Passage, passed steam-ship Andes, hence, bound S. Vessels in ports—Porto Cabello, brig Emma Dean, Plummer, from Philadelphia, for Laguayra; at Laguayra, steam-ship Washington, from Port au Prince, for Porto Cabello; brig Lizzie B. Gregg, Anderson, from Philadelphia, arr. March 22; steam-ship Lotharinga, from Porto Cabello, for St. Thomas, and sld. March 27; at Curacoa, bark Curacoa, for New-York, 12 ds.; bark Wilhelmina Agatha, (Ger.,) ldg., for Liverpool; brig Gov. De Ronville, ldg., for Amsterdam; bark Martha, do., for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Suevia, (Ger.,) Franzen, Hamburg April 1, via Havre 3d, with mdse. and 33 cabin and 235 steerage passengers to Kunhardt & Co. The first four days of the passage had to contend with strong N. W. winds and rough sea, the rest of the passage variable winds, sometimes blowing hard, and raining. April 12, lat. 42, lon. 52 30, spoke steam-ship Westphalia, hence for Hamburg.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Richmond, Kelley, Baltimore, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Memnon, (Br.,) Lyons, Rio Janeiro March 20 and Bahia 25th, with coffee and one passenger to Bush & Jevons. Crossed the equator March 31, in lon. 42.

Bark Glenville, (of London,) Monroe, Messina 61 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar March 4.

Bark Betty, (Ger.,) Nordenholt, Bremen 40 ds., and Tybee 7 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast, to Herman Koop & Co.

Brig Akbar, (of Machias,) Thompson, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Had strong northerly winds the entire passage; been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Sea Side, (of Sydney, C. B.,) Doda, Guantanamo 24 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. and N. W. gales; split sails, &c.; April 11, lat. 37, lon. 73, spoke brig Henry Trowbridge, hence, for Mayaquez, P. R. Left in port brig Beaver, from Porto Rico, seeking.

Brig Cassiopia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pettis, Messina 46 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 17.

Brig Prince Leboo, (of Advocate, N. S.,) Hatfield, St. Croix 15 ds., with sugar, rum, and molasses to P. Hanford—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Ruth Darling (of Bucksport), Gray, Cardenas 13 days, with molasses to Commercial Warehouse Co.; vessel to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Sailed in company with brigs Jeremiah and Charlotte, both for New-York.

Schr. W. J. Parks (of Boston), Boker, Savannah 11 days, with yellow pine to J. W. Russell; vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. A. B. Henderson, Henderson, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. M. A. Folsom, (of Boston,) Rose, Naguabo P. R. 17 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Hattie L. Fuller, Smith, Fernandina, Fla., 12 ds. with yellow pine to John Boynton's Son, vessel to master.

Schr. Adaliza, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. Emma Aery, Hall, Baltimore.
Schr. Elmira Wooley, King, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.
Schr. J. K. Shaw, Cox, Baltimore, for New-Haven.
Schr. James Ponder, Hudson, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds. with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.
Schr. Idabella, Fisher, Wilmington, N. C., 9 ds. with naval stores to Fisher & Worth.
Schr. Rhoda R. Taylor, (of Philadelphia,) Gardiner, St. Pierre, Mart. with sugar to Howland & Aspinwall, vessel to Overton & Hawkins; had fine weather to lat. 32, thence strong, N. and N. W. gales.
Schr. P. L. Smith, Dutton, Portland, with lumber, for Newark.
Schr. B. H. Jones, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. George Gurney, Gurney, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thrasher, Providence.
Schr. Julia E. Allen, Williams, New-Haven.
Schr. Nellie, Johnson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Escort, Phinney, Bridgeport.
Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Buell, Stamford.
Schr. T. H. Kirk, Cavalier, Virginia.
Schr. Minnie Still, Jennings, Virginia.
Schr. E. P. Simpson, Jackson, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Dusenbury, Hill, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Stow, Bacon, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Etta E. Sylvester, Hopkins, Virginia, for Fairhaven.
Schr. Two Brothers, Nelson, Virginia.
Schr. J. F. Langrall, Jones, Virginia.
Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. McGee, Sheridan, Virginia.
Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Jewell, Virginia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Mary Ellen, Hawkins, Virginia.
Schr. John H. Chaffee, Buel, Virginia.
Schr. Wake, Wyman, Virginia.
Schr. Jennie Hall, Osburn, Virginia.
Schr. John Howard, Doxsee, Virginia.
Schr. A. Jennings, Blake, Virginia.
Schr. Three Brothers, Haley, Virginia.
Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.
Schr. Orvetta, Harvey, Virginia.
Schr. S. T. Robbins, Brown, Virginia.
Yacht Josephine, Tuthill, Wilmington, N. C., April 1, to Capt George Phoenix.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, for Antwerp; Frisia, for Hamburg; Colon, for Aspinwall; Crescent City, for Havana; Canima, for Bermuda; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del.; ships Roman Empire and Ireshope, for London; bark Gyda, for Baltic; schr. Carrie M. Richardson, for Jacmel.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR THIRD DISTRICT.
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 15, 1875.

The "Wreck of the Scotland" light-ship has not dragged her moorings, as was reported in one or two of the morning papers yesterday (14th).

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD,
Commodore U. S. N., L. H. Inspector Third District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Francis Hilyard, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Abbott, from Antwerp, which arr. 12th and anchored in the Lower Bay, was towed to the City yesterday (15th) P. M.

FOREIGN PORTS.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 24.—Arr. brig Morella, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S.; schrs. Parepa, New-York; Francis, (Br.,) Baltimore; 26th, schr. S. S. Lewis, Turk's Island; 27th, schr. Barbadian, (Br.,) Lockport; April 5, schr. Sarah Potter, New-York; 6th, brigs, Daisy, (Br.,) Halifax, N. S.; Ellie N. Butler, (Br.,) do.; Tropic Bird, New-York; Star, do.

March 25.—Sld. schr. Ida M. Eldridge, Cuba, via Falmouth.

28th.—Sld. schr. N. H. Benedict, Mexico.

April 6.—Sld. schrs. Nellie Shaw, Cuba; S. S. Lewis, Norfolk, Va.; Island Belle, Mobile, via Antonio.

7th.—In port, steamer Atlas; schrs. Parepa, Linda, and Sarah Potter; brigs Tropic Bird and Star.

FALMOUTH, April 7.—In port, schrs. Hannah Coomer and Ida M. Eldridge.

BLACK RIVER, April 7.—In port, schr. Maud Barber.

CARDENAS, April 12.—Arr. schrs. S. B. Bay, Philadelphia; H. W. Foster, Key West.

Sld. 12th, bark Elliott Ritchie, N. of Hatteras; brig John Peirce, do.; schrs. A. K. Eaton, do.; J. M. Riley, New-York.

CIENFUEGOS, April 11.—Arr. schr. Florence Rogers, New-York; 12th, bark Said, Philadelphia; schr. Kate Wentworth, St. Thomas.

Sld. 12th, schrs. C. E. Paige, New-York; Ontara, do.

HAVANA, April 14.—Arr. bark Nellie May, New-Orleans.

MATANZAS, April 13.—Arr. schr. Benj. Reed, Portland.

Sld. schrs. Daisy E. Parkhurst, New-York; Maggie W. Rivers, Baltimore; Maggie Cain, N. of Hatteras; Mary L. Peters, do.

SAGUA, April 11.—Arr. bark Caro, Rio Janeiro, via St. Thomas; brig Geo. W. Chase, Philadelphia.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 15.—Sld. for the United States, Olivia, Lizzie Wright, Bessie Crosby, M. Wood, Hermine, Alfred, Fehr, Pauline, Montreal, Laura and Gertrude, Johanna, and Gratia.

Arr. from the United States, Pearl, Carmen, Catalina, and Porvenir.

Arr. on the 13th inst., Jupiter, Europa, Carl, Weser, Athena, Seaforth, (the three last in the Channel.)

Arr. on the 15th inst., Knight Templar, Maria, Macaulay, Juliet, Granger, and River Lace.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The Inman Line steamer City of Brooklyn, Capt. Tibbitts, from New-York April 3, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5:30 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, April 15.—The Anchor Line steamers Europa, Capt. McKay, from New-York March 30, and Utopia, Capt. Groat, from New-York April 3, both for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

HAMBURG, April 15.—The Eagle Line steamer Lessing, Capt. Toosberg, left Hamburg at 3 P. M. to-day for New-York.

QUEENSTOWN, April 14.—Arr. at Roche's Point at 10 P. M. steam-ship Spain, Grace, from New-York, for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,

Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.

SILVER BRIDAL GIFTS

And Family Silver.

By the invention and introduction of special machinery, and by the employment of the most skilled artists and workmen, the GORHAM COMPANY now offer Silver work of the highest artistic standard and excellence, at the lowest possible prices.

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